FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-90-108
Tuesday
5 June 1990

Daily Report
East Asia

FBIS-EAS-90-108 CONTENTS *5 June 1990*

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Reportage on Conclusion of G-15 Summit ... 1
  Further on Joint Communique *[Kuala Lumpur International]* ... 1
  Suharto Meets With Mahathir *[Jakarta Radio]* ... 1
  Mugabe Meets With Mahathir *[BERNAMA]* ... 2
  Venezuela's Perez Lauds Summit *[Kuala Lumpur International]* ... 2
  Commentary on Summit's Significance *[Kuala Lumpur International]* ... 2
ESCAP Meeting Opens With Chairmanship Debate *[Bangkok THE NATION 5 Jun]* ... 3

INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

Further on Cambodian Peace Talks in Tokyo ... 5
  Thai Monitor Arrives for Talks *[KYODO]* ... 5
  Japanese Officials on 'Recess' *[KYODO]* ... 5
  Hun Sen Sources on Accord *[KYODO]* ... 6
  Chances of Signing Document 'High' *[SPK]* ... 6
  Khieu Samphan Criticizes Hun Sen *[KYODO]* ... 6
  Talks To Reopen *[KYODO]* ... 7
  Reopening of Talks Delayed *[KYODO]* ... 7
  Officials Arrive To Aid Reopening *[KYODO]* ... 7
  'Behind-the-Scenes' Talks Continue *[KYODO]* ... 8
  All Parties To Sign Communique *[KYODO]* ... 8
  Article on 'Khmer Rouge Suspicion' *[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 5 Jun]* ... 8

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

U.S. Asks Japan To Add More Patent Examiners *[KYODO]* ... 10
Hashimoto on U.S. Public Works Spending Demand *[KYODO]* ... 10
Okinawan Court on Opposition to U.S. Land Use *[KYODO]* ... 10
Reportage on U.S.-Soviet Summit Continues ... 10
  Bush Briefs Kaifu on Outcome *[KYODO]* ... 10
  'No Headway' on Islands Dispute *[KYODO]* ... 11
  Newspapers Hail Results *[KYODO]* ... 11
Soviet Far East Military Force Said Shrinking *[KYODO]* ... 12
Soviets Deny Setting DPRK Salmon Quota *[KYODO]* ... 12
Trial of Fishermen To Be Held in Nakhodka *[KYODO]* ... 13
Seized Fishing Boats Said DPRK-Registered *[KYODO]* ... 13
Talks Between No, Gorbachev Welcomed *[KYODO]* ... 13
Effects of PRC Loan Sanctions Analyzed *[KYODO]* ... 14
Rally Marking Tiananmen Incident Held 3 Jun *[KYODO]* ... 14
Sanctions by PRC 'Will Not Influence' Banks *[KYODO]* ... 15
Burma Poll Welcomed; Caution on Aid Remains *[KYODO]* ... 15
Worker Kidnapped in Philippines 'Still Alive' *[KYODO]* ... 16
GATT Official Urges Rice Market Opening *[KYODO]* ... 17
Police Arrest Foreigners for Heroin Trafficking *[KYODO]* ... 17
Doubling of Nuclear Power Share by 2010 Urged *[KYODO]* ... 17

North Korea

New Committee for Reunification Proposed *[KCNA]* ... 18
Meeting of Parties, Organizations Held *[KCNA]* ... 19
Reunification Front Supports Kim Il-song Speech *[KCNA]* ... 20
Yun Ki-pok Speaks on New Reunification Committee *[Pyongyang Radio]* ... 20
Finance Minister Gives 1989-90 Budget Report *[Pyongyang Radio]* ... 22

South Korea

No-Gorbachev Summit Meeting in San Francisco ... 31
    No Tae-u Gives News Conference *[Seoul TV]* ... 31
    Further on News Conference *[YONHAP]* ... 33
    Agreement on Diplomatic Relations *[Seoul Radio]* ... 34
    Economic Cooperation Behind Summit *[YONHAP]* ... 34
    Gorbachev Says Trade Led to Talks *[TONG-A ILBO 5 Jun]* ... 34
    Door Closed on Cold War Era *[YONHAP]* ... 34
    South Politicians Welcome Agreement *[YONHAP]* ... 36
    Editorial: Summit Aids Reunification *[HANGYORE SINMUN 2 Jun]* ... 36
Loan to Soviet Union Under Discussion *[YONHAP]* ... 37
Kim Tae-chung Urges Caution in Loans to USSR *[YONHAP]* ... 37
PRC Comments on No-Gorbachev Summit Talks *[Seoul TV]* ... 38
Editorial on US-Soviet Summit: Cold War Ended *[THE KOREA HERALD 5 Jun]* ... 38
North's Return of Soldiers Remains Analyzed *[CHUNGANG ILBO 28 May]* ... 39
Ambassador Gregg Replies to Student Group *[THE KOREA HERALD 5 Jun]* ... 40
North's Arms Reduction Proposal Reported *[YONHAP]* ... 40
North Urged To Change Attitude Toward Dialogue *[THE KOREA HERALD 2 Jun]* ... 40
North Defector Arrives From Philippines *[YONHAP]* ... 41
Changes in DPRK Leadership Analyzed *[CHUNGANG ILBO 31 May]* ... 41
Correction to Communication Circuits With Moscow ... 42

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

Students Union Calls for Release of Detainees *[AFP]* ... 43
Article Examines Situation Following Elections *[Bangkok THE NATION 4 Jun]* ... 43

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Reportage on Visit of India's Prime Minister ... 44
    Bilateral Talks Issues Viewed *[BERNAMA]* ... 44
    Mahathir, Singh Meet 4 Jun *[Kuala Lumpur Radio]* ... 45
    Singh, Gujral Leave for Home *[BERNAMA]* ... 45

Cambodia

Phnom Penh Sees Talks as Test of Patriotism *[Phnom Penh Radio]* ... 45
Men Sam-an Tours Stung Treng Province 25-27 May *[SPK]* ... 46
Sihanouk Calls for Demilitarization of Phnom Penh *[Radio VOK]* ... 46
VONADK Says Township in Kompong Speu Freed ... 46
Communes, Villages in Kompong Chhnang 'Liberated' *[Radio VONADK]* ... 47
Township in Kompong Thom Reportedly Liberated *[Radio VONADK]* ... 47
    Attack, Liberation Detailed *[Radio VONADK]* ... 47
Sihanoukists Note Activities in Kompong Thom *[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 3 Jun]* ... 48
Communes Near Route 68 Reportedly Freed *[Radio VONADK]* ... 48
ANKI Said To Take 5 Villages in Srei Snam *[Radio VOK]* ... 48
VOK on 2 Positions in Kompong Thom Captured ... 48
VONADK on Liberation of Stoung District Seat ... 48

Laos

- Discussions of Draft Constitution Continue 49
  - Second Campaign Scheduled *[Vientiane Radio]* 49
  - Completed Exchanges Reported *[KPL]* 50
  - Sayaboury Ends Discussion *[Vientiane Radio]* 50
  - Bokeo Holds Session *[Vientiane Radio]* 50
  - Buddhist Clergy Meet *[KPL]* 51
- Current 'Complex Situation' in USSR Viewed *[Vientiane Radio]* 51
- Thai Diplomat Summoned on Airspace Violation *[KPL]* 51
- Messages Exchanged on Thai Princess' Visit 52
  - Phoumi Vongvichit's Message *[Vientiane Radio]* 52
  - Thai King Sends Thanks *[Vientiane Radio]* 52
- Leaders Greet DPRK Counterparts on Reelection *[Vientiane Radio]* 52
- PRC Leaders Thank Lao Chairmen for Message *[Vientiane Radio]* 53
- Aviation Company Signs Agreement With Cambodia *[Vientiane Radio]* 53

Philippines

- U.S. Navy Officer Killed in Apparent Robbery *[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 4 Jun]* 53
  - Four Suspects Held *[Baguio City Radio]* 53
- Warning of More Attacks if U.S. Bases Extended *[Quezon City Radio-TV]* 53
- Solon Seeks Armitage's Ouster From Bases Talks *[Quezon City Radio]* 54
- China Protests Taiwan Inclusion in Directory *[PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 2 Jun]* 54
- Further on Kidnapping of Japanese Aid Worker 54
  - Rebels Reject Release Request *[MALAYA 4 Jun]* 54
  - Aid Group Seeks Bishop's Help *[KYODO]* 55
  - Rescue Operation Considered *[Manila Radio]* 56
- Aquino's 'American Hitman' Still in Country *[Quezon City Radio]* 56
- Aquino Issues Statement on Current Issues *[Quezon City Radio]* 56
- General Views Deployment of Armored Vehicles *[Manila Radio]* 57
- Release of 7 Officers, 52 Others Recommended *[Quezon City Radio]* 57

Thailand

- 'Intelligence' Pact To Be Signed With U.S. *[BANGKOK POST 5 Jun]* 57
- Daily on U.S. Warships Bringing Boat People *[THAI RAT 2 Jun]* 57
- Dailies Comment on Burma's General Elections *[THAI RAT, etc]* 58
- Shiites Mark Khomeyni Death, Clash With Police *[BANGKOK POST 5 Jun]* 59
- Editorial on Need for Tougher Antidrug Laws *[BANGKOK POST 4 Jun]* 59

Vietnam

- Imperialists' 'Schemes' Against Socialism Viewed *[Hanoi Radio]* 60
- NHAN DAN Criticizes Anti-Socialist Book *[Hanoi Radio]* 62
- Soviet Friendship Delegation Departs 28 May *[VNA]* 64
- SRV Ambassador Calls on Chinese Officials *[VNA]* 64
- Nguyen Van Linh, PRC Envoy Hold Talks 5 Jun *[Hanoi Radio]* 64
- Nguyen Van Linh Greets Communist Party Leaders 65
  - Greets Portuguese Official *[VNA]* 65
  - Greets Swedish Official *[VNA]* 65
- VNA Reports Vo Chi Cong's Visit to Algeria 65
- Vo Chi Cong Arrives in Tripoli for Visit 1 Jun *[VNA]* 65
  - Meets With Qadhdhafi *[VNA]* 66
- General Doan Khue Leads Delegation to Thailand *[Hanoi International]* 66
  - Meets Chatchai Chunhawan *[VNA]* 66
  - Concludes Visit *[VNA]* 67
- Nguyen Co Thach's Remarks on Cambodia Viewed *[Hanoi International]* 67
- 'Lao House' Presented to Nghe Tinh Province *[Vientiane KPL]* 67
- Article Reviews Labor Cooperation With GDR *[Hanoi Radio]* 68
- Friendship Association Established With GDR *[VNA]* 68

Dutch Economists Arrive for Working Visit *[VNA]* 68
Petro-Vietnam Signs 2 Oil Exploration Contracts *[VNA]* 69
Security Drive Launched in Ho Chi Minh City *[Hanoi Radio]* 69
Economic Rebound, Inflation Control See Success *[Hanoi International]* 69
TV Station Commissioned in Hoang Lien Son *[Hanoi Radio]* 70
Botanical Physiology Association Established *[VNA]* 70
FAO Team Conducts Land Survey in Song Be *[VNA]* 70
May Issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN Reviewed *[Hanoi Radio]* 70

AUSTRALASIA

Australia

Acting Foreign Minister on French Nuclear Test *[AFP]* 72

Fiji

PRC President Yang Shangkun Makes Stopover 72
    Calls for Improved Relations *[Melbourne International]* 72
    Supports Nuclear-Free Pacific *[AFP]* 72
    Departs 1 June *[AFP]* 72
Expelled Indian Diplomats Begin Departure *[Melbourne International]* 73
Rabuka Reveals Plan for Fijian Army *[AFP]* 73

French Polynesia

Nuclear Test Announced First Time in 15 Years *[AFP]* 73

New Zealand

Team Makes Recommendations on Pacific Ties *[Melbourne International]* 74

Reportage on Conclusion of G-15 Summit

Further on Joint Communique

BK0406072190 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] The G-15 [Group of 15] summit ended on a successful note in Kuala Lumpur yesterday [3 June] evening, with the South countries calling for a dialogue with the North to ensure effective North-South cooperation. The leaders underscored the urgent need for a global consensus centered on sustained economic growth and development.

In a joint communique, leaders of the 15 countries said they look forward to a constructive and continuing dialogue with the industrialized nations. This, they said is imperative for the management on global interdependence in the [words indistinct] manner.

The leaders pledged to strengthen multilateral cooperation and work together to find new ways of dealing with problems in a constructive and mutually-supportive manner. They emphasized that South-South cooperation form an integral part of their strategy for breathing new life into international cooperation.

The leaders agreed to seek [word indistinct] cooperation in this group and have directed their officials to pave for their immediate implementation. The projects include financing mechanism to enhance South-South trade, the setting up of a south investment, trade and technology data exchange center, and a business and investment forum.

The leaders also emphasized that the second round of negotiations under the global system of trading preferences (GSTP) should be held as soon as possible. The leaders said they will promote the initiative of the G-15 in other forums such as the Non-Aligned Movement and the G-77 [Group of 77].

The heads felt that the integration of economy of Eastern Europe should go beyond special and regional arrangements, but should include the multilateral system to offer opportunities for all. The formation of the economic bloc can only lead to the fragmentation of world trade.

The Malaysian prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamed, in a joint news conference later said the summit has been successful in that it has addressed itself to the problems of the South and has made decisions that can help countries of the South. The summit also paved the way for countries of the South to help themselves to the wealth of the South.

On the debt problem, the G-15 summit called for "more innovative, comprehensive and flexible responses to the general debt problem."

The prime minister also announced that G-15 summit will be held annually. The next meeting will be held in Caracas, Venezuela next year.

Suharto Meets With Mahathir

BK0406092590 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] President Suharto and his delegation left Kuala Lumpur for Jakarta at 1200 local time, or 1100 west Indonesian time, at the end of a five-day visit to Malaysia where he attended the South-South Group of 15 [G-15] summit. Here is a report by correspondent Hendro Martono in Kuala Lumpur.

[Begin recording] [Hendro] President Suharto was seen off up to the staircase of a Pelita Air Service plane at noon by Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed and a number of Malaysian ministers. Meanwhile, briefing Indonesian newsmen prior to his departure this morning, President Suharto said that the foreign debt problem was also discussed during the G-15 summit. Indonesia explained its experience in this field. President Suharto explained Indonesia's stance in dealing with foreign debts. [Suharto recording indistinct]

President Suharto also held bilateral talks with Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed in Kuala Lumpur this morning. Simultaneously, ministers from the two countries held talks. The talks were followed by a greater meeting involving President Suharto and Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed, who were both accompanied by their ministers. The outcome of the talks was later explained by Minister-State Secretary Murdiono. Here is a report by RRI [Radio Republik Indonesia] correspondent Surya Siregar.

[Siregar] Minister-State Secretary Murdiono said following the talks that the two leaders had informed each other of political and economic developments in their respective countries. President Suharto said that political stability could be maintained in Indonesia by implementing the mechanism embodied in the 1945 Constitution, while Prime Minister bin Mahathir explained political developments and the political system in Malaysia. The two sides agreed upon several concrete points. The two sides will seriously study the frequency of flights between Indonesia and Malaysia to increase the tourist flow which is very important for economic development and is a source of foreign exchange earnings. The two sides also agreed to have their foreign ministers take more concrete steps to resolve border problems, including those pertaining to the exclusive economic zone, and study the joint measures which the two countries have taken on the marketing of crops such as palm oil, cocoa, and natural rubber. President Suharto and Prime Minister bin Mahathir agreed on the need to exchange information in a continuous, regular, timely, and broad manner on their respective economic development plans. Thus, they could do their best to take internal and external measures, like on the marketing of palm oil. On Asia-Pacific cooperation, the two leaders agreed to develop ideas and take measures in such a way that Asia-Pacific economic cooperation is developed by taking into account the national interests of each country and the collective interests of ASEAN. President Suharto also broadly explained the country's economic development, particularly the establishment of a number of projects on Batam and Bintan Islands in cooperation with Singapore. Preliminary measures have been made for supplying clean water to Singapore. According to Minister-State Secretary Murdiono, President Suharto told the prime minister that the clean water project would also serve the needs of Batam and Bintan Islands in addition to Singapore.

Here is a report by Joko Saksono on the arrival of President Suharto and his delegation at Halim Perdanakusuma Airport, Jakarta.

[Joko Saksono] At 1340 west Indonesian time, the Pelita Air Service (?PAS 146) plane carrying President Suharto and his delegation safely landed at Halim Perdanakusuma Airport in Jakarta from Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. After alighting from the plane, President Suharto was welcomed by Vice President Sudharmono; Sudomo, coordinating minister for politics and security; Suparjo Rustam, coordinating minister for public welfare; and a number of other military and civilian officials. President Suharto returned to Jakarta from the Malaysian capital of Kuala Lumpur where he attended the South-South summit from 1 June. [end recording]

Mugabe Meets With Mahathir

BK0406083190 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0617 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 4 (OANA-BERNAMA)—President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe has pledged his country's full support to the three-member steering committee set up by the Group of 15 (G-15) countries of the South to pave the way for the formation of its future secretariat. Although Zimbabwe is not a member of the committee, it will help ensure that Senegal which represents the African G-15 members on the committee, will get the necessary cooperation and assistance, he told Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed at a meeting here Monday [4 June].

The prime minister had called on President Mugabe before the Zimbabwean leader left for home after attending the inaugural G-15 summit which ended here Sunday [3 June].

Leaders of the G-15 at their three-day summit agreed to set up the committee comprising the foreign ministers of Malaysia, Senegal and Venezuela. Among other things, the committee which would be backed up by a small staff from the respective countries, would help keep alive the links between the G-15 member countries in the interval between the holding of the annual G-15 summit.

The G-15 comprises Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, Indonesia, India, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe.

President Mugabe described the summit as a permanent success and praised Dr. Mahathir for his tireless efforts to get the group on its firm footing. "We have now come to the action phase and the group has got to buck up," he added. "We have got to work now and I hope Zimbabwe will give its support," Dr. Mahathir told President Mugabe during the 20-minute meeting.

The prime minister's meeting with President Mugabe however held up for 30 minutes earlier due to a miscommunication between Zimbabwean protocol officers and their presidents.

Venezuela's Perez Lauds Summit

BK0406073?90 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] President Carlos Andres Perez of Venezuela says he is confident that the G-15 will be an effective action group for development of the South. President Perez, whose country will host the G-15 second summit next year, said as a result of the success of the inaugural summit in Kuala lumpur, cooperation between developing countries will be enhanced.

The Venezuelan leader was speaking to reporters at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport last night before leaving for home after attending the three-day summit. He said the summit would be remembered as the start of the determinations by the South to promote cooperation among themselves. He also hoped that the world would be receptive of the recommendations of the summit.

President Perez also said that Venezuela was happy to be selected as the venue for the second summit. He also said his country would ensure that decisions reached at the summit would be implemented.

Commentary on Summit's Significance

BK0406111590 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 4 Jun 90

[John Doraisamy commentary]

[Text] The first summit of the Group of 15, which was held in the Malaysian capital, marked a turning point in the Third World cooperation. For the first time, leaders of the 15 developing nations from all regions of the world pledged to carry out meaningful measures in furtherance of South objectives.

As far as Malaysia is concerned, the true worth and relevance of any international gathering have to be judged by the follow-up action. The point has always been stressed by Malaysia's prime minister, Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamed.

Many feared that the G-15 summit could turn into yet another meeting of the developing nations purely for [word indistinct] speeches and exchange of views. However, [words indistinct] the entire tone of the Kuala Lumpur summit was different. Perhaps, as some believe, it represents the greater sense of urgency that has gripped Third World leaders. They want to get on with the daunting task of poverty eradication. Yet, they are aware that no country by itself will be able to achieve that goal.

In the age of growing interdependence, nations have to come together and coordinate their policies in the interests of all. The unfortunate thing is that factions have grown up to [words indistinct] society. The rich and poor nations have begun to create factions. Yet, the Kuala Lumpur summit demonstrated the maturity and realism of the participants by declaring the need for dialogues, discussions, and deliberation with the North.

The best proof of this feature is the fact of the final communique that was issued. [sentence indistinct].

The next stage of South-South cooperation will be the launching of a number of projects. There will also be more concentration of self-help in using the services of more advanced countries of the South than of the North.

Yet another sound decision relates to the role of the private sector. Dr. Julius Nyerere, the chairman of the Commission of the South, urged the involvement of private enterprises in all the objectives of the South-South movement. These have interesting parallels with ASEAN. The Malaysian prime minister has always expressed the concept of ASEAN [words indistinct] and other groupings as an association of people and not merely of ministers, diplomats, and political leaders.

The concept of their community can be regarded as a realistic collection of ideas that can be translated into action. It will of course require the full cooperation of all developing nations. There is no doubt whatsoever that even if a small start is made without delay, the South movement will make a very good impact on the world.

The Kuala Lumpur summit therefore can be regarded as a serious first step. It is hoped that all countries will join Malaysia in the common quest for greater economic growth.

ESCAP Meeting Opens With Chairmanship Debate

BK0506013190 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Jun 90 pp 1,2

[By Peter Mytri Ungphakorn and Thana Poopat]

[Text] The opening session of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (Escap)'s 46th annual meeting was held up for almost four and a half hours yesterday as India and the Pacific Island states remained deadlocked over Fiji's candidacy for chairmanship of the meeting.

It was not until 3 pm that the delegates from more than 40 countries, including Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev, were able to reconvene their meeting, after what must have been the longest coffee break in Escap's history. At that point Shah Kibria, the organization's executive secretary, was able to make a policy statement, in which he called for a new Escap Council for Regional Economic Cooperation, a move that some delegates said could prove controversial.

The unprecedented standoff over the chairmanship ended when India finally agreed not to oppose the nomination of Berenado Vunibobo, Fiji's minister of trade and commerce. But Vinay Verma, Indian ambassador to Thailand and permanent representative in Escap, read out a strongly-worded statement criticizing the Suva government as racist and for overthrowing its elected predecessor in 1987. The Indian decision avoided what would have been the first ever vote in Escap's 46-year history.

Even while Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan was opening the meeting and calling for Escap members to "cast aside old prejudices and past differences," to recognize the region's interdependence and the need for greater cooperation, tense closed-door consultations were underway in side rooms at the Central Plaza Hotel. At 10.30 am, the outgoing Mongolian chairman, Deputy Prime Minister B Sharabsambuu, adjourned the meeting for an hour-long coffee break. He subsequently extended the recess until the mid-afternoon while the talks continued.

Sources said Vanuatu was suggested as a possible compromise candidate, but the Pacific Island countries, whose turn it is to chair this year's commission under the informal system of rotation through the regions, are said to have remained firm in their support for Fiji. The group is said to have insisted it had made its choice in March and the decision could not be reversed, despite last month's heightened tension between India and Fiji culminating in the closure of the Indian embassy in Suva on May 23. The Suva government came to power through two coups in 1987 aimed at weakening the power of ethnic Indians, who comprise almost half of Fiji's population of just over 700,000.

Verma said in his statement that India withdrew its opposition out of respect for the other Pacific Island states, because clearly no other country was willing to be a candidate in order to preserve the "sanctity" of the principle of consensus normally used in Escap, and so that the meeting could proceed with important matters without further delay. "As is well known, our opposition to the present regime in Fiji stems from its illegal overthrow by military force of the earlier democratically-elected government and its attempts to institutionalise racial discrimination," Verma said. "This is not a bilateral matter between Fiji and India. The struggle against racism and racist regimes is a matter of fundamental human rights which has been in the forefront of the activities within the UN systems. And this struggle will continue until racism is eradicated from the face of this earth."

Taking the chair, Vunibobo did not respond to the statement other than to thank the Indian delegation for "finding it possible" to allow the Pacific Island states to nominate their chosen chairman.

Some delegates suggested that by refraining from counter-attacking, Fiji had emerged from the row relatively unscathed. Earlier, delegates had suggested that even if Fiji successfully became chairman, its reputation would be damaged by a row over its policies—even though some of these delegations would vote for Fiji.

An Indian official said afterwards his delegation considered the matter closed as far as this Escap meeting was concerned.

Indian and other delegates suggested the row might not have developed to these proportions if the meeting had not followed so closely after the closure of the Indian embassy in Fiji.

Later, Kibria delivered his policy statement, taking the meeting into the main items of its 10 days of deliberations. He said his proposed Escap Council for Regional Economic Cooperation "could play a valuable catalytic role" for Escap to act on important issues and could assist with the economic reforms needed in the region.

Some delegates expressed doubt about the proposal. Those from countries involved in the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (Apec) meetings launched by Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke in Canberra last November said they believed Kibria was proposing an alternative to Apec.

One delegate said India and China might be favourable to the Escap version of economic cooperation because the two countries are not members of Apec. The delegate said India's position was understandable, but China's was more puzzling because Apec members generally agree that Beijing should join as soon as a formula for dealing with Hong Kong and Taiwan can be worked out.

Further on Cambodian Peace Talks in Tokyo

Thai Monitor Arrives for Talks

OW0206011490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0045 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO—Thai Deputy Prime Minister Gen. Chawalit Yongchaiyut arrived here Saturday from Bangkok to monitor the Cambodian peace talks in Tokyo on Monday and Tuesday.

Chawalit has come not to participate in the talks between Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen and resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk, but to "observe" the talks, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said.

Japan is hosting the peace talks at the suggestion in April of Thailand's Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, the officials said.

Chawalit, who is also defense minister, will meet Japan's State Minister for Defense Yozo Ishikawa on Wednesday.

Japanese Officials on 'Recess'

OW0406055790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0437 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO—Talks in Tokyo between the Phnom Penh government and the tripartite Cambodian resistance coalition fighting to oust it went into recess only 25 minutes after they began Monday morning, with Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan failing to show up at all, Foreign Ministry officials said. Officials said that the talks between the two delegations, led respectively by Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen and resistance coalition government President Prince Norodom Sihanouk, lasted from 9:15 until 9:40, the officials said. Japanese officials would not comment on the reason given for the adjournment, but said consultations are going on to have the talks resumed.

The round-table meeting began with the seat reserved for Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan left unoccupied, officials said. The Khmer Rouge representative is believed to be protesting the fact that only one seat has been allotted for his faction at the negotiating table. Thailand and Japan, the arrangers of the conference, have billed it as a meeting between two governments, and have allotted four seats to Hun Sen's Government and four to the government-in-exile of Prince Sihanouk. "Japan did not invite the Khmer Rouge as an independent party, but as a member of the delegation of Prince Sihanouk," a Foreign Ministry official explained.

Seated on the resistance coalition side of the table at the start of the talks were Sihanouk, representing the tripartite coalition as a whole, his son Prince Norodom Ranariddh, representing his father's neutralist faction, and Son Sann, leader of a small conservative faction.

Khieu Samphan, whose Khmer Rouge reigned over Cambodia between 1975-1979, threatened on Sunday to boycott the conference if the Khmer Rouge is not adequately represented at the table. He repeated his position again Monday that the meeting be one between "four parties" not two, adding that the Khmer Rouge will not sign an anticipated ceasefire agreement unless it is on a quadripartite basis.

Officials said that Sihanouk arrived at the Akasaka Guest House, the site of the talks, at 8:40, and immediately entered into talks with Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu. Hun Sen arrived at the guesthouse at 9:02 and joined in the talks with Kaifu.

The Japanese leader was quoted as expressing his strong hope to see substantial progress achieved in Tokyo toward a comprehensive peace settlement of the 11-year-long Cambodian conflict. "I am not under the illusion that these talks could once and for all solve every pending issue," Kaifu acknowledged in his prepared remarks. "But there is no other way to free the Cambodians, who have suffered too long from warfare ... than to continue frank and constructive dialogue," Kaifu said.

At 9:12, Kaifu, Sihanouk, and Hun Sen concluded their talks and the two Cambodian leaders went to the conference room, opening their meeting at 9:15 without the Khmer Rouge in attendence, officials said. But for reasons yet to be made clear, the two sides decided to adjourn the meeting at 9:40, officials said. Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, who was seated at the round table between Sihanouk and Hun Sen, left the meeting at 9:25, officials said.

Officials said Sihanouk did not read his prepared speech, which was to express his appreciation for Japan's hosting the conference and say that a peace agreement would be "signed very soon by the Cambodian leaders." Foreign Ministry officials said later Monday afternoon that all Cambodian parties had left the conference site and returned to their respective hotels. The officials added that the Tokyo talks, which have been planned to last through Tuesday, have not collapsed, but are merely "in a state of recess."

Sihanouk, speaking to reporters upon returning to his hotel, cast a cloud over the prospects for another attempt at talks, but indicated a peace accord could still be signed Tuesday. "I am not going to the discussion because I have nothing to discuss," Sihanouk said. Questioned on the absence of the Khieu Samphan at the negotiating table, he said: "I respect his independence."

Sihanouk said that the Khmer Rouge refuse to accept the content of a Thai-drafted peace accord and insist that they will not be bound by any accord which is not adopted and signed by the "four leaders." The Khmer Rouge has also objected to "three annex points" to a peace accord draft authored by Thai Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister Gen. Chawalit Yongchaiyut, who is in Tokyo to mediate between the opposing Cambodian sides, he said. "The Khmer Rouge could not accept that," Sihanouk said. He declined, however, to disclose the three points in question, saying, "I am not allowed to."

Sihanouk noted that the factions led by Hun Sen and Son Sann "have not created any problems." As for himself, he said: "I have already given total approval to the text to be signed tomorrow, prepared by Chawalit."

Foreign Ministry sources said Sihanouk was probably referring not to three new points, but to three already included in the five-point draft penned by Chawalit and believed to have been approved in advance by all four factions.

Hun Sen Sources on Accord

OW0406130890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1245 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO—Sources close to Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen said on Monday they believe he will be able to sign an accord with resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk during talks in Tokyo despite a boycott by the Khmer Rouge.

The sources apparently implied the Tokyo meeting has not yet reached a total stalemate after Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan failed to take part in the conference.

The sources attributed the stalemate to a failure in coordination among the three resistance groups within the coalition and said Hun Sen was not responsible for the deadlock.

The sources added Hun Sen insists the Tokyo session should be conducted only between representatives of the "two governments" of Phnom Penh and the three-party resistance coalition.

Khieu Samphan failed to appear after his demand that all four parties to the conflict receive equal treatment at the meeting was turned down.

Chances of Signing Document 'High'

BK0406115190 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1115 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 4th—The afternoon session of the conference between Prime Minister Hun Sen, head of the government of the State of Cambodia, and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, representative of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, was conducted in separate consultations between the Cambodian parties and the host country, reports an SPK correspondent from Tokyo.

The conference, which had begun this morning at Akasaka Palace, Tokyo, was boycotted by Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, who was disappointed because his claim to be a separate party signing a document was not met.

In spite of the boycott by Khieu Samphan, who wanted a quadripartite conference, it still started with a high possibility of signing a document tomorrow.

"The Japanese Government did not invite Khieu Samphan and Son Sann," said a Japanese official, adding that it was difficult to deal with the former.

The opening ceremony of the conference was attended by Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama.

Khieu Samphan Criticizes Hun Sen

OW0406094290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0918 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO—Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan harshly criticized the Phnom Penh government of Prime Minister Hun Sen for preventing its participation in peace talks in Tokyo as diplomats scrambled to salvage the latest step in the Cambodian peace process. In a written statement, Khieu Samphan said his party "deeply and sincerely regrets" the lack of arrangements for a four-party forum in the Tokyo talks, pointing to objections by Hun Sen to its participation and signing of a draft ceasefire proposal.

The Khmer Rouge representative boycotted the first morning session of the peace talks, meeting instead with Thai Deputy Premier Chawalit Yongchaiyut in a downtown hotel to protest changes in the five-point draft agreement. He also reiterated Khmer Rouge insistence on four separate parties signing any final accord, rejecting his faction's signature only as a member of the tripartite National Government of Cambodia (NGC) lead by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Chawalit, here as an observer to the talks, engineered a five-point agreement draft which the four Cambodian parties had agreed on and initialled separately before coming to Tokyo, according to a senior Japanese diplomat.

A Foreign Ministry official, a specialist on the Cambodia problem, said Khieu Samphan's sudden boycott of the talks had "annoyed" Japanese officials, throwing them off balance. The official two-party nature of the conference had been clearly spelled out before its start, he said. But he still held out the possibility of salvaging the talks, saying they had broken down into a series of separate discussions as both Thai and Chinese Embassy officials attempted to convince the Khmer Rouge to attend an evening session.

Resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk told reporters three changes had been made in the five-point draft accord by Chawalit but declined to reveal what they concerned or which party requested the changes. "The problem is with the Khmer Rouge," Sihanouk said. "I have approved the (draft) text unconditionally...I am not going back this afternoon because I have nothing to discuss." The Cambodian leader added that Thai and Japanese officials were attempting to work out a solution to the problem. The draft proposal by Chawalit is reported to be based on a United Nations Security Council declaration calling for a UN-supervised withdrawal of foreign forces and a halt to arms supplies from abroad before conducting monitored elections leading to a neutral and independent Cambodia.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto expressed his hopes that talks would soon "return to normal," confirming that Japanese and Thai officials were engaged in behind-the-scenes negotiations to bring this about.

The morning session of talks adjourned less than 30 minutes after its 9:15 A.M. start, devolving into a series of informal discussions, according to Foreign Ministry officials who emphasized they had not collapsed but were in a state of recess.

Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama was on hand for the session in which Hun Sen, Sihanouk and Son Sann, leader of the third and smallest resistance faction, sat at a round table. Officials said Sihanouk did not read a prepared text which was to thank his Japanese hosts and indicate a peace accord would be signed soon.

The shape and seating at the conference table threatened to jeopardize the talks as late as Sunday night with officials scrambling to work out a compromise.

Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu expressed his hopes for progress in a brief session with Sihanouk prior to the talks but added he was not "under the illusion" that the talks would solve everything. "There is no other way to free the Cambodians...than to continue frank and constructive dialogue," he said.

This is the first peace conference to be held in Japan since the end of World War II and the signing of, at minimum, a ceasefire to the 11-year conflict had been widely predicted. Analysts say Japan's venture into a high profile political role has received much attention, predicting the talks will boost the country's image even if they fail to produce an accord.

Fighting in Cambodia itself has intensified with Khmer Rouge radio reporting the seizure of two villages from Phnom Penh government forces late last week. Militarily the strongest of the three resistance factions, the Khmer Rouge is blamed for over a million deaths during its 1975-79 rule of Cambodia under the fanatical Pol Pot.

Talks To Reopen

OW0506035690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0250 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—Japanese officials said stalled Cambodian peace talks would resume in Tokyo at noon [0300 GMT] Tuesday, but the position of the Khmer Rouge representatives is still in doubt. The Khmer Rouge boycotted Monday's opening session and demanded equal status with the Vietnamese-backed government of Premier Hun Sen in signing a ceasefire accord to end the 11-year Cambodian conflict.

Chinese Ambassador to Japan Yang Zhengya joined Japanese and Thai efforts Tuesday morning in attempting to persuade Khmer Rouge representative Khieu Samphan to attend the noon session. China is the major backer and arms supplier of the Communist Khmer Rouge faction, the strongest military faction of the tripartite resistance.

Senior Japanese negotiator Yukio Imagawa, minister at the Japanese Embassy in Thailand, told reporters Khieu Samphan's presence remained unclear just an hour before the second session was to begin.

The conference is Japan's first peace initiative since the end of World War II.

Reopening of Talks Delayed

OW0506041390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0328 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—Japanese officials said the reopening of Cambodian peace talks scheduled for noon Tuesday would be delayed as leaders of all three resistance factions remained in their hotel rooms continuing informal negotiations.

Officials Arrive To Aid Repoening

OW0506081590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0742 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—Leaders of the three Cambodian resistance factions continued to sit in their hotel rooms here Tuesday as foreign officials joined efforts to revive official talks stalemated by Khmer Rouge objections. American, Chinese and Thai officials arrived to back up Japanese mediators in persuading Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan to return to the official conference table. The Khmer Rouge boycotted the first session of talks Monday calling for equal participation with the opposing party of the Vietnamese-backed government of Premier Hun Sen. The talks have been billed as between two parties, Hun Sen's and the tripartite resistance.

Senior Japanese mediator Yukio Imagawa spoke positively Tuesday afternoon of hopes for a restart to the talks before the day ended, saying the situation had improved from the previous day.

Chinese Ambassador to Japan Yang Zhenya joined informal talks early that morning with a U.S. "observer," believed to be senior U.S. deputy assistant secretary for Indochinese Affairs, David Lambertson, who arrived Tuesday afternoon.

Diplomatic sources say Khieu Samphan rejected wording in the Japanese-proposed ceasefire accord which it said implied recognition of Hun Sen's regime as Cambodia's government. The communist faction leader also reportedly objected to the two-party nature of any accord because it would set a precedent for the composition of a post-ceasefire Supreme National Council.

A Foreign Ministry official reiterated Tokyo's stated goal of a two government conference but said a postponement of the signing of a joint communique to Wednesday was still possible.

'Behind-the-Scenes' Talks Continue

OW0506013790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0110 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—Cambodian factions continued behind-the-scenes talks Tuesday with Japanese and Thai officials working to salvage a ceasefire accord thwarted by a Khmer Rouge walkout the day before.

But a senior aide to Khmer Rouge representative Khieu Samphan said demands for equal status for his faction in the accord with the Vietnam-backed government of Prime Minister Hun Sen could not be compromised. The Khmer Rouge also objected to wording in the draft peace proposal, saying it gave too much influence to Hun Sen in deciding the actual timing of a ceasefire start. But the aide repeated that the communist faction is still ready to sign an accord and is not attempting to sabotage the peace talks.

Japanese Government officials said the conference might go into an unscheduled third day or end with a two-party accord between Hun Sen and resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk of the National Government of Cambodia if Khieu Samphan continued his boycott.

Thai and Japanese officials have warned the Khmer Rouge it risks further international isolation if it rejects signing an accord.

Japan's proposal combines the designation of the ancient ruins of Angkor Wat as a truce area and United Nations Security Council conditions for a lasting settlement.

All Parties To Sign Communique

OW0506080590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0752 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—A joint communique will be signed Tuesday evening at the Akasaka State Guest House by all four parties in the 11-year Cambodian conflict, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said. "All concerned parties will be present," the ministry said.

Earlier, an aide to Hun Sen had said the talks would restart this evening with only two parties over the objections of the Khmer Rouge faction. The Khmer Rouge boycotted the talks shortly after they convened Monday morning. Senior Japanese mediator Yukio Imagawa told reporters the three resistance faction leaders would likely leave their hotel before 5 P.M. "I am going to sign. The text is ready," Sihanouk told reporters as he left the hotel. The resistance leader said "one document with three annexes" would be signed by "two individuals without any titles."

Minor faction head Son Sann also departed before 5 P.M. But Khieu Samphan remained behind.

Article on 'Khmer Rouge Suspicion'

BK0506013590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Jun 90 p 4

[Article by Jacques Bekaert under the rubric "Cambodian Diary" entitled: "The Khmer Rouge Suspicion"]

[Text] Have the Khmer Rouge changed their mind? On the 24th of April Mr Khieu Samphan, Chan Youran (the ambassador to China) and two of their assistants came to see Prince Sihanouk in Sereipheap. As Sihanouk told us, they were extremely accommodating regarding the forthcoming Tokyo meeting, and even explained to the prince the time had come to be understanding and generous towards the other side. Sihanouk was convinced that, for whatever reason, the party of Democratic Kampuchea had decided to play it smoothly in Tokyo. But, Sihanouk said, "I wonder what's behind all this flexibility."

Flexibility, if there was any, did not last very long. On the 29th of May, at 11.30 p.m., Khieu Samphan paid the prince a surprise visit at his Bangkok hotel. (It was on the eve of Sihanouk's departure for Peking and Tokyo). "You are the president of Cambodia and the president of the National Cambodian Resistance," Khieu Samphan told the prince. "And as far as Tokyo is concerned, we will not abide by any document that is not signed on an equal basis by the four factions."

The original plan for Tokyo was to have Sihanouk and Hun Sen (no titles were given so as to avoid "implicit" recognition) sign the document recommending an unmonitored ceasefire and the four factions to initial the text. The Khmer Rouge's request is well in line with their general policy. Quadripartism as much as possible. And if there is a Supreme Council, at least make it into a governing body. (A senior Chinese source said Peking, while not insisting on a quadripartite government anymore, still wants at least four of the ministries to be quadripartite: Defence, Foreign Affairs, Interior and Information).

The Khmer Rouge—no more than China—were very happy with the prince's decision, made public on the 7th of May, to take "a long leave of absence" from his presidency. The following day, Khieu Samphan and Son Sann, the commander-in-chief of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, sent the prince a long letter expressing their concern. "Esteemed Samdech," they wrote, "all of us have been worried after receiving your statement."

Samdech's role is very important," they explained, "in ensuring that Cambodia will regain its independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and that there will be a national reconciliation among all Cambodians regardless of their past or political tendencies, through which peace will prevail in the future Cambodian society."

While there has been constant speculation about the existence of factions inside the party of Democratic Kampuchea (PDK) there seems to be little doubt that Pol Pot remains the man in charge. Although he was apparently seriously ill a few months ago, Pol Pot has been—according to various sources—cured by Chinese doctors of a cancer and is now back at the top of the leadership. It was Pol Pot who was summoned a few weeks ago to Bangkok for an extensive briefing on the ceasefire document. And the man he took with him was no other than Nuon Chea.

Nuon Chea is as powerful as he is discreet. In the early Forties he studied at Thammasat University in Bangkok and even worked part time at the Thai Foreign Ministry before returning to Battambang and being active in the Communist Party. In 1960 Nuon Chea was elected deputy secretary of the Communist Party of Kampuchea (of which Pol Pot became the secretary-general two years later, having—maybe—eliminated the previous secretary, Tou Samouth) and has remained close to Pol Pot until now. In 1976 Nuon Chea was elected chairman of the Standing Committee of the People's Representative Assembly, a position confirmed in 1979.

Pol Pot and Nuon Chea belong to the old guard, to those who devised and implemented the radical policies of the Seventies. It is not known whether they still view these policies—from the forced evacuation of the cities to the extremely cruel and harsh treatments reserved to the majority of the population—as an integral part of the "salvation" of Cambodia. A few sources inside the PDK claim that there has been some kind of internal self-criticism and that it will be out of the question to resurrect such extreme policies should the Khmer Rouge find themselves once more in a position of power.

Communism was probably less important, even in 1975, than ultra nationalism. And this is where the Khmer Rouge find themselves relatively close to the majority of the Khmer population. I have never really met a Khmer who, at the end, did not express some kind of suspicion toward the true motivation of Vietnam. And while in Cambodia I have often been told by Phnom Penh officials that I was too "soft" on Vietnam. In the case of the Khmer Rouge it is more than a suspicion, it is a deep conviction, which is frequently expressed in communiques, radio broadcasts and internal documents. It is a line repeated again and again during political classes.

It is quite possible that the Khmer Rouge leadership, even if it does not admit to the mistakes in 1975-78, is convinced that to repeat such policies would be suicidal. I have come to believe that the Khmer Rouge would be indeed willing to compromise on the political system. That form of liberalism would not disturb them if it is the price to pay for a strong Cambodia. But what they want is certainly a strong Cambodia capable of repelling any aggressive attempt from the outside world.

A variety of sources, and this writer's own observations, reveal the Khmer Rouge are making real progress in Kompong Speu. This is not very far from Phnom Penh and its international airport, Pochentong. The Khmer Rouge have been working on the province for years. And now, several Phnom Penh official sources said, the Khmer Rouge benefit from the widespread corruption inside the Hun Sen administration and are gaining genuine support among the rural poor. If their situation on the ground is indeed fairly good and improving, why would the Khmer Rouge like to make any concession to a regime they deeply loathe? The ceasefire document in its present wording is certainly, in the eye of the Khmer Rouge, a concession to the other side.

The Khmer Rouge have repeatedly voiced their support for the resolutions adopted last January and recently by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. The Five offer more detailed guarantees concerning several crucial issues including the verification of the total withdrawal of foreign (Vietnamese) troops. The Khmer Rouge appear ready to accept a fairly large role for the United Nations. But if need be, they are certainly ready to carry on their armed struggle. Even if China should stop to provide them with funds and weapons, they could probably go on. They have access to abundant funds from the gem concessions near Pailin, and the sale of timber to foreign merchants. Everybody is selling Cambodian timber, but the Khmer Rouge commanders seem to give most of the money to the organisation, which is certainly not the case of others.

In a recent broadcast, the Khmer Rouge explained how they view Mr Hun Sen's declaration in Phatthaya that the Cambodian war was a civil war. "This is another scheme launched by Vietnamese aggressors to change the war of aggression...into a civil war so (that Vietnam) can legitimise its occupation of Cambodia and to send more troops, weapons, ammunition and Vietnamese immigrants into Cambodia and carry on its Vietnamisation policy here as it is doing in Laos and did in Kampuchea in the 19th Century." (Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 6 May 1990).

The rest of the world may see this kind of language as plain and worthless propaganda. As excessive. The Khmer Rouge see it as the plain truth.

Japan

U.S. Asks Japan To Add More Patent Examiners

OW0206082290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0728 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO—The United States has asked Japan to add 100 patent examiners to the 1,099-strong patent office in order to cut from three to two years the time it takes to screen patent applications, government sources said Saturday. The U.S. made the request ahead of issuing a final report on the Japan-U.S. Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) to be worked out in July, the sources said.

In an interim report on the structural trade talks in early April, Japan promised, over the next five years, to shorten its patent screening period. U.S. officials have been pressuring Japan to cite specific ways it would hasten the process.

Currently, it takes an average of 37 months for an applicant to obtain a patent in Japan, a patent office source said. The U.S. has demanded the period be cut to 24 months, mid-way between America's 18-month average and the 30-month average of European nations.

The patent office has increased its number of examiners, by 30 in fiscal 1989 and by another 30 in fiscal 1990, 1,099 at present. [sentence as received]

"It is difficult to increase the number of patent examiners by as much as 100 at a time due to the government policy of slashing the overall payroll of government employees," one source said.

Hashimoto on U.S. Public Works Spending Demand

OW0506064890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0245 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto indicated Tuesday that Japan is not prepared to comply with a recent U.S. demand for greater spending on public works. Asked about renewed pressure from the U.S. side to further boost government spending on infrastructure, Hashimoto, speaking at a post-cabinet meeting news conference, said Japan's basic stance remains the same as that included in the April interim report on the bilateral Structural Impediments Initiative talks.

Government sources said the United States, at recent informal negotiations, has asked Japan to increase investment to 9 percent of gross national product over a five-year period. According to the sources, U.S. negotiators were also seeking Japanese concessions on public works spending on a category-by-category basis.

Okinawan Court on Opposition to U.S. Land Use

OW3005025590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0841 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] Naha, May 29 KYODO—The Naha District Court on Tuesday rejected a municipal government's claim demanding the return of 1.9 hectares of local land leased by U.S. troops since the end of World War II. The court ruled the Japanese Government's continued lease of land to the Americans is "proper and reasonable" under the terms of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty.

In handing down the ruling, however, presiding judge Shigeki Inoue side-stepped the issue of whether the Security Treaty ran counter to the spirit of the Japanese Constitution, which guarantees a person's right to live peacefully and abandon war. Naha City attorneys had argued the two are legally incompatible. Inoue avoided the question, saying it is a "highly political matter."

Under the defense treaty, the Japanese Defense Ministry is required to lease the land, which comprises a part of Naha's military port and the Futenma airport. American troops stationed in Okinawa have been using this land since Japan surrendered in 1945. The land lease is protected by Japanese law.

The lease on this land has generated increasing public interest here. Tuesday's ruling comes eight and a half years after a lawsuit protesting the lease was filed by the Naha City Government.

The verdict rejected lower court arguments that said city development plans would be hurt unless the land is returned to local use.

Of 50,000 U.S. military personnel stationed in Japan, 35,000 are in Okinawa, Japan's southernmost island prefecture, which was returned to Japan in 1972. About 20 percent of Okinawa's main island areas are occupied as U.S. and Japanese military sites.

In addition to the lawsuit filed by the city, another suit has been filed by a number of anti-military landlords in Okinawa. Their suit also demands the return of the land used by the U.S. military.

Reportage on U.S.-Soviet Summit Continues

Bush Briefs Kaifu on Outcome

OW0506022790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0130 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—U.S. President George Bush, in a telephone conversation with Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu Tuesday, said there was remarkable progress at last week's summit talks with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev. Bush phoned Kaifu around 8 A.M. to brief him on the summit outcome, Japanese Government officials said.

Besides recounting the areas of progress, however, Bush also told Kaifu the United States and the Soviet Union have failed to agree on German unification or Lithuanian independence.

The U.S. President added that he took up Japan's longstanding call for the return of four Soviet-held islands off Hokkaido, the officials said.

On Monday, Bush sent a letter to Kaifu about the U.S.-Soviet talks.

'No Headway' on Islands Dispute

OW0506035590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0313 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—U.S. President George Bush told Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu Tuesday that he made no headway in discussions on Japan's territorial dispute with the Soviet Union at last week's summit with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev. Bush said during a telephone conversation with Kaifu that he brought up the issue of four Soviet-held northern islands, but that Gorbachev did not demonstrate any forward thinking on the matter, Japanese Government spokesman Misoji Sakamoto said at a news conference.

Bush pledged to continue supporting Japan's demand that the islands, occupied by the Soviet Union since World War II, be returned, said Sakamoto, the chief cabinet secretary.

In the 20-minute conversation Bush also invited Kaifu to meet him prior to the Houston summit of leaders of seven major economic powers slated to start July 9, Sakamoto said.

Bush was quoted as saying he discussed with Gorbachev the Korean situation and the conflict in Cambodia, but that Gorbachev did not reveal his thinking on regional security for Asia.

Bush said the two superpowers are gradually closing the distance between them, despite differences on German unification and Lithuanian independence issues.

Newspapers Hail Results

OW0506080290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0233 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—Major Japanese newspapers Tuesday hailed the outcome of the summit meeting in Washington between U.S. President George Bush and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev.

The ASAHI SHIMBUN welcomed the leaders' basic agreement for reduction of strategic nuclear arms, their signing of an accord ending production of chemical weapons and their agreement to make bilateral economic relations closer. The signing of a new commercial agreement will promote trade between the two countries, advance the entry of U.S. enterprises into the Soviet Union and pave the way for entry into the world economy by the Soviet Union, the ASAHI said.

The summit meeting achieved results even though the two leaders failed to settle differences over membership of a unified Germany in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or the question of Lithuanian independence from the Soviet Union, it said.

The United States and the Soviet Union are prominent military powers, but they have been losing power to control international affairs, it said. It seems that the two presidents hope to maintain waning international influence by changing their stance from confrontation to cooperation and Japan should participate in formation of a framework of broader international cooperation, the ASAHI said.

The MAINICHI SHIMBUN said the two leaders might experience pain in searching for a new order after the Cold War, but they reached an understanding that it is difficult to solve global issues if the two countries approach problems as superpowers. The paper said it is necessary to take a new stance in wolrd affairs.

The era of the United States and Soviet Union as superpowers has ended, the MAINICHI said, adding that while the two are still dominant as military powers, changes in military might are inevitable because the relation between the two has changed from confrontation to cooperation. The MAINICHI praised the two leaders' decision to leave the future framework of security in Europe to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The YOMIURI SHIMBUN welcomed the opening of a new era between the United States and the Soviet Union and hoped the two leaders will eventually reach agreement on the German question through negotiations.

The YOMIURI also praised Gorbachev for reconfirming his intention to visit Japan next year and take up pending issues in the Asia-Pacific region.

The economic daily NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN (NIKKEI) said the United States and the Soviet Union have started work for the first time since World War II to shift bilateral relations from balance of fear to balance of interests.

As far as the German question is concerned, the two countries exposed their limitations in international politics, it said, adding that the weakening of Soviet negotiating power is especially remarkable.

The Washington summit has proved the world entered the multipolar age and Japan should not regard the new situation in Europe and domestic affairs in the Soviet Union as something that has nothing to do with Japan, it said.

Japan is pressed to make various responses to the changing world situation, the NIKKEI said.

The English language daily JAPAN TIMES said the age of superpower diplomacy may be over and that if the Malta Summit last year marked the end of the Cold War, the Washington Summit may enter the history books as the last genuine superpower summit. "It appears that both superpowers find themselves responding to change rather than generating it," it said.

The TIMES said the bipolarity or hegemony of the two powers, which has characterized international relations since 1945, is visibly yielding to a multipolar world. "That is the real message of the Washington Summit."

Soviet Far East Military Force Said Shrinking

OW0506074590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0714 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—Japanese Defense Agency officials acknowledged Tuesday that the Soviet Union has reduced the number of naval vessels and military aircraft stationed in the Far East.

Akira Hiyoshi, head of the agency's Bureau of Defense Policy, told a special House of Councillors Budget Committee meeting on security and diplomacy that information from Defense Agency bases seems to indicate a rationalization of Soviet naval power. He suggested that efforts are being made to reduce the size of the Soviet Navy in the Far East by decommissioning or mothballing old ships.

But he denied that the Defense Agency had been exaggerating the number of Soviet ships in the Far East, adding the agency wants to analyze the number of aging ships in the Soviet Navy for a future report.

Katsuhisa Uchida, a counsellor at the Defense Agency, told the budget committee meeting that a significant decrease in the number of Soviet naval vessels and military aircraft in the Far East has been seen since peaks reached in the mid-1980s.

According to Uchida, 520 Soviet naval vessels were observed passing through the three straits around Japan—Soya, Tsugaru, and Tsushima—during 1989 compared to a peak 710 vessels seen in 1987. Uchida also noted that the number of Soviet military aircraft flying close to Japanese airspace had gone down nearly half to 220 last year from a peak 395 recorded in 1984.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu turned aside a demand by Japan Socialist Party member Osamu Yatabe that Japan reduce its military expenditures, saying "Japan must maintain its defense arrangements in an independent and orderly fashion." Kaifu added that he "respects the spirit" of a government decision in the 1970s to keep Japan's defense spending within 1 percent of the nation's gross national product (GNP).

Foreign Minister Nakayama said he would like to confirm the continuing reduction of the "Soviet Threat" in a meeting with his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze. Nakayama said he will ask the Soviet foreign minister about the condition of the Soviet Union's Far East military when Shevardnadze visits Tokyo later this year.

Soviets Deny Setting DPRK Salmon Quota

OW2805222090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1517 GMT 28 May 90

[Text] Moscow, May 28 KYODO—The Soviet Union has not provided North Korea with a salmon catch quota in Soviet territorial waters or the high seas, Soviet officials said Monday, contrary to the claims of a Japanese fishing operation linked to 12 boats seized for illegal fishing.

Soviet authorities seized 12 boats of North Korean registry off the Kamchatka Peninsula earlier this month. The boats were leased by the Hokkaido-based Shoho Fisheries Co. An estimated 170 Japanese fishermen from the company out of a total of over 200 crew members were aboard the boats.

Officials at the Soviet Ministry of Fisheries said the 12 boats were scheduled to arrive at the Island of Shikotan early Tuesday morning. Shikotan is one of four islands in the Soviet-occupied northern territories.

Officials, citing North Korean flags on the vessels, said no negotiations were planned with Japan on the fate of the fishermen. A North Korean fishing delegation arrived in the eastern Soviet port of Nakhodka on May 24 to negotiate on the matter.

Fishery officials said they had not determined whether North Korea or the Japanese company was actually heading the operation.

Meanwhile, in Hokkaido, Shoho Fisheries President Teruo Watanabe said the operation was proposed by the North Koreans. The changing of boat names and hoisting of North Korean flags, he said, had followed provisions of a joint contract to provide technical assistance.

Telexed communications from the North Koreans, Watanabe said, had assured him that the company would assume responsibility for the Japanese fishermen during the negotiations. But Watanabe criticized Japan's fisheries authorities for being vague on the regulations applying to the project. "I called the (fisheries) agency time and time again. I wish they would say if something is not allowed that it's not allowed," he said.

In Tokyo, agency officials rebuffed Watanabe's claims saying phone conversations with him centered on fishing regulations regarding codfish, not salmon.

At least 10 of the vessels are said to have been leased by Shoho Fisheries as part of a joint fishing arrangement with North Koreans. Japanese regulations forbid the leasing of vessels abroad without agency permission.

Trial of Fishermen To Be Held in Nakhodka

OW0106125090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0539 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 1 KYODO—The Soviet Embassy in Tokyo said Friday trials for crew members of 12 Japanese fishing boats disguised as North Korean ships and seized by the Soviet Union in May for allegedly taking salmon illegally in the northern Pacific will be held in Nakhodka.

The embassy made the statement in a response to questions from the Foreign Ministry, ministry officials said. The Soviet Union also confirmed that the 12 vessels have arrived at Shikotan Island off northern Japan.

Soviet diplomatic sources said Thursday that trials in the case will be held by Tuesday and end in one day. Some 170 Japanese fishermen were among the crew of more than 200 aboard the boats.

Seized Fishing Boats Said DPRK-Registered

OW0306104790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1006 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] Moscow, June 3 KYODO—Japanese diplomatic authorities have decided to claim that 12 fishing boats seized by the Soviet Union in the north Pacific in May for allegedly poaching for salmon are not Japanese-registered vessels, diplomatic sources here said Sunday. As a result, the case will be handled between North Korea and the Soviet Union as one of poaching by North Korean fishing boats, the sources said.

The fisheries cooperation treaty between Japan and the Soviet Union on salmon fishing stipulates that when Japanese-registered fishing boats are poaching for salmon in international waters, Japan has jurisdiction over the cases.

A minister of the North Korean Embassy in Moscow visited the Soviet Fisheries Ministry in late May and admitted that the detained vessels were North Korean-registered ships.

It was thought that Japan made the decision because the Soviet Union regards the 12 fishing boats as North Korean-registered since the vessels were flying the North Korean flag, come from Hungnam port in North Korea and the captains were all North Koreans.

A delegation representing North Korean fishermen has said the 12 ships are owned by a North Korean firm. It has also called on the Soviet Union to deal leniently with the case because many Japanese fishermen were on board the ships as a result of a private fishery agreement between Japan and North Korea. However, Soviet Fisheries Ministry officials have called the illegal fishing "malicious poaching."

Soviet patrol boats detained the 12 vessels off the Kamchatka peninsula around May 20. Some 170 Japanese fishermen were among the more than 200 crew aboard the boats.

Meanwhile, a Japanese Maritime Safety Agency patrol boat spotted a convoy, including the 12 fishing boats, passing the Soya Strait between Hokkaido and Sakhalin Island Sunday afternoon, agency officials said. The convoy, consisting of the 12 vessels and five Soviet ships, was heading west at a speed of 13 kilometers an hour and was expected to reach Nakhodka in two or three days, the officials said.

The detained ships had been taken to Shikotan Island, one of four islands occupied by the Soviets since the end of World War II and claimed by Japan. Crew members are expected to be tried in Nakhodka.

Talks Between No, Gorbachev Welcomed

OW0506104590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1030 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—Japan on Tuesday hailed the historic meeting between South Korean President No Tae-u and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, calling it "the first step toward" detente in Asia.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu said the hour-long meeting between the two leaders in San Franciso had contributed to reducing regional cold war tensions. "It shows that the equation for East-West confrontation on the Korean peninsula has changed," he told a Budget Committee session at the House of Councillors.

No and Gorbachev, in the first meeting ever between leaders of the two countries, agreed on Monday to normalize relations.

Top government spokesman Misoji Sakamoto said the meeting indicated that the shift from cold war to detente in Europe was finally affecting Asia. Reading a statement prepared by the Foreign Ministry, the chief cabinet secretary said Japan is studying how to improve Japan's relations with North Korea and the Soviet Union.

Sakamoto said Japan and the Soviet Union should turn President Gorbachev's planned visit to Japan next year into a historic event that would lead to normalized relations.

As an immediate step, Sakamoto said the Foreign Ministry plans to dispatch officials to the United States and to the Soviet Union for an exchange of views. Kim Chong-hwi, No's adviser for national security and foreign affairs, is to arrive in Tokyo soon to brief Japan on the president's meetings with Gorbachev.

Once before, during a period of detente in the 1970's, South Korea made a similar approach to the Soviet Union, but it was rebuffed, largely due to protests by Pyongyang, scholars say. The Soviet Union has close ties with North Korea, and prior to Monday's meeting, Pyonyang warned it considers the summit to be "a serious political issue" that would make the division of Korea permanent.

Experts in Japan are uncertain whether the changes are likely to encourage North Korea to open further, or to become increasingly isolated from the international community.

North Korea is likely to react negatively at first, but long-term prospects are more positive, said an aide to Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu.

In recent months, North Korea has stepped up its diplomacy, hosting a stream of visiting dignitaries, mostly from developing nations. Last month, it returned the remains of five U.S. soldiers killed in the Korean War in a move described by one official at the pro-Pyonyang General Association of Korean Residents in Japan as "a drastic change" in North Korea's foreign policy.

Prof. Takashi Inoguchi, a political scientist at the University of Tokyo, said he expects North Korea to seek entrance into the opening world economy after normalization of relations between Moscow and Seoul.

However, a strong reaction from Pyongyang could delay normalization, suggested Shinkichi Eto, president of Asia University. "How fast normalization occurs depends on the degree of consideration Moscow gives to North Korea's protestations," he said.

Effects of PRC Loan Sanctions Analyzed

OW0106210790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1450 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 1 KYODO—Japan, faced with shrinking economic ties with China due to Western sanctions imposed last July, is still dithering over the timing of resumption of its 810 billion yen loan package to China. Businessmen say that a government lifting of the loan package embargo is a prerequisite for doing business with China. The package was promised for 1990-95, but suspended in keeping with Western protests against last June's Tiananmen Square massacre.

Japan put the loan package on hold last July after the seven major industrial nations agreed on economic sanctions against China in protest at the bloody crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators. The freeze has dealt a severer blow to small- and medium-scale exporters and companies expanding business with China than to big trading houses and giant corporations.

"No business has been done at all over the past year. If the situation lasts another half year, we'll really be in trouble," said one senior official at a medium-ranked trading house.

Tourism has also fallen victim to the sanctions, forcing one travel agency specializing in China to halve the number of employees.

Some experts on trade say the hardest times are yet to come for exporting companies, noting that they have to date weathered the negative effects of the sanctions with big-ticket orders placed before the sanctions went into effect.

"All companies are about to enter the toughest period because big export contracts are usually made six months ahead of shipments," said an official at the Association for the Promotion of International Trade of Japan, a group that works on East-West trade.

Some pro-Chinese government leaders have looked for a chance to resume the loan program on grounds that relations with China are [more] important for Japan than for other countries, despite fears in the Foreign Ministry of offending the United States.

For instance, Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto met China's Central Bank governor, Li Guixian, in New Delhi in early May at the annual meeting of the Asian Development Bank. But Hashimoto failed to get assurances that China would soften its hardline policy, although that would help improve Sino-U.S. ties, dampened amid harsh attacks in the U.S. Congress over severe political repression in China.

The government now appears to be seeking ways to move the United States and other industrial nations toward a lifting of the sanctions against China at the next summit meeting in Houston, Texas, July 9-11. "It's difficult to go ahead with a resumption of the yen loan package at the moment," one government source said.

Rally Marking Tiananmen Incident Held 3 Jun

OW0306125290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1021 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 3 KYODO—About 400 Chinese and Japanese citizens, joined by pro-democracy supporters from Taiwan, Hong Kong, Tibet, Britain and the United States, rallied in Tokyo on Sunday to mark the anniversary of last year's June 4 military suppression in Beijing in which many civilians seeking greater freedom were killed.

Wearing black arm-bands as they gathered in a funeral atmosphere in Aoyama Park in central Tokyo, the demonstrators called on the world not to forget the "tragic history" of last year and applauded speakers urging an end to "feudalistic tyranny" and calling for the return of "power to the people."

While students and residents from Taiwan and pro-democracy activists from Hong Kong pledged solidarity, some Japanese students criticized the Tokyo government's "reluctance" to support pro-democracy movements by "sticking to economic interests with the current regime."

"Still now we hear the victims moan ... On June 4, 1989, China's eternal state disaster day, ... In which many youths perished," lamented Hao Yisheng, the Tokyo branch leader of the dissident Paris-based Federation of Democracy in China (FDC).

The Chinese authorities crushed as "antirevolutionary" the pro-democracy demonstrations last spring in the capital and elsewhere, by ordering tanks and soldiers into Tiananmen Square and other central Beijing streets. Thousands of civilians were reported killed and injured. Branding the incident as a "fiesta of blood" by the Chinese Communist Party, Hao called the Beijing government an extremely rare regime, one that killed "its own people so brutally and so lawlessly. This must be compensated for by the blood of killers in the tyrannical regime some day," he declared angrily.

Japanese police were deployed at the meeting and watched it from a short distance.

Hao was applauded when he said "your blood, dearest Tiananmen patriots, gave courage and hope to democratization in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union." But he called for further solidarity, saying that "the current situations in those nations show it is not enough only to change the system, but step-by-step appropriate political and economic policies are needed in China."

Four Hong Kong supporters joined the rally and urged the preparation of another pro-democracy rally in China which "should be the last" pro-democratic movement and have the total involvement of the labor and farming populations, which last year's failed attempt lacked.

From the Chinese community in Japan, a 65-year-old resident who runs a Chinese restaurant in Yokohama's Chinatown told the meeting of their readiness to support the struggle and a Taiwanese student promised solidarity with mainland students seeking democracy in China.

Two Japanese university students noted how the Japanese Government's "cool" attitude toward the failed Goddess of Democracy radio ship project and its recent move to resume full-scale yen loans to Beijing is helping the Chinese Government.

A Japanese university professor urged the Japanese public to help Chinese students who are having difficulty with Japanese immigration authorities over their visa extensions.

The participants marched through Tokyo streets with banners and wreaths with signs reading "Tiananmen - national shame" and "Down with the tyranny of Deng (Xiaoping) Li (Peng) and Yang (Shangkun)."

A group of pro-democracy Chinese activists unsuccessfully attempted to hand in a pro-democracy message for the Communist Party at Tokyo's Chinese Embassy. Police guarding the embassy said "it was Sunday and no reply was expected." The activists put the written message in the mail box.

Later in the day, the rally participants held another meeting in a church in Shibuya, Tokyo.

Sanctions by PRC 'Will Not Influence' Banks

OW0506115190 Tokyo KYODO in English 1131 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—Japan's leading banker suggested Tuesday the reported sanctions by China's central bank against the Bank of Tokyo will not influence the willingness of Japanese banks to strengthen business ties with Taiwan.

Despite the reported punishment, "our plans to expand business there have not changed," Taizo Hashida, chairman of the Federation of Bankers' Associations of Japan, told reporters. But Hashida did not directly comment on the reported sanctions, saying "details of the facts have not been clear yet." International financial sources said last Friday that the People's Bank of China has ordered Chinese financial institutions to stop dealing with the Bank of Tokyo in protest at the Japanese bank's plan to open a representative office in Taiwan.

Burma Poll Welcomed; Caution on Aid Remains

OW3005025490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0835 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 29 KYODO—A Foreign Ministry spokesman on Tuesday welcomed the May 27 general election in Myanmar [Burma] as "an important first step for democratization," but said Japan will keep a close watch on "the many more important tasks still ahead" before unfreezing its ban on new aid.

Spokesman Taizo Watanabe told foreign correspondents that Japan "welcomes the fact that a general election based on the principle of a plural political party system has been held for the first time in (almost) 30 years, as promised originally by the Myanmar Government."

"We believe that the simple fact that Myanmar is going to come out of a closed one-party system and step forward in the direction of democratization and an open door is important," Watanabe added. But the spokesman indicated that Japan is still not ready to end its suspension of new official development assistance (ODA) to Myanmar.

"We understand that there are still important processes to be carried out (in Myanmar), which are as important as the election itself," Watanabe said. "The assembly meeting of parliament should be convened, then a new constitution should be made, and a new government should be established," he explained.

"Our viewpoint is that we should really see through those developments before we take any new action with regard to our aid to that country," the spokesman said.

Japan suspended its aid to Myanmar in September 1988 amid a drastic deterioration of that country's political situation and its army's bloody clampdown on dissent. Aid for purposes deemed as "humanitarian" in nature continued, however. But in February 1989, Japan recognized the military government of Gen. Saw Maung and decided to follow through with disbursement of aid which had already been committed, prompting domestic and overseas criticism.

In 1986, Japanese ODA disbursements to Myanmar totaled some 244.1 million dollars, accounting for some 79.3 percent of the poverty-stricken Southeast Asian country's bilateral foreign aid intake. Japanese aid disbursements dropped to 172.0 million dollars in 1987, but rose to 259.5 million dollars in 1988, according to statistics.

Worker Kidnapped in Philippines 'Still Alive'

OW0306164790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1604 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] Bacolod, Philippines, June 3 (KYODO)—Kidnapped Japanese aid worker Fumio Mizuno is still alive, a Japanese Embassy official said Sunday.

The Japanese Embassy official, who declined to be named, said they have received two reports confirming that Mizuno, who was abducted by suspected communist guerrillas last Tuesday in Minoyan village near this central Philippine city, has not been killed.

The official said the report came from a "third party not connected with the local provincial government and not from the military in the area." The first report was forwarded immediately after the incident occurred last Tuesday while the second report came Sunday afternoon, he said. Philippine Government officials have been furnished with the information, he added.

Also on Sunday, Negros Occidental Gov. Daniel Lacson said the communist New People's Army (NPA) group which is suspected of kidnapping Mizuno have spurned peace overtures from local government officials by breaking off contacts with them through an emissary. This development prompted Lacson to warn local rebels that authorities might resort to a "military option" to rescue Mizuno if they do not receive any word from them "very soon." He declined to give a deadline for the rebels to respond.

Mizuno, 36, a training director of the Tokyo-based Organization for Industrial, Spiritual, and Cultural Advancement (OISCA), was abducted by four armed men last Tuesday while visiting a sericulture project funded by his agency in Minoyan village in Murcia town, 40 kilometers from Bacolod.

On Friday, Lacson sent an emissary to the local rebels to deliver a letter appealing for the immediate release of Mizuno, who has been working in development projects in this central Philippine province during the last five years. In a news conference, Lacson said the emissary returned empty-handed and was instructed by the rebels to "just wait and not to come back anymore." "The ball is in their hands (the NPA)," he told reporters.

Lacson said all diplomatic channels will be "exhausted" before deciding what measures to undertake to free Mizuno from his abductors, who have not indicated any motive for their action. He said "enough" military and police forces have been deployed in the area to handle the situation. "They are within range to move within an hour."

However, military operations in Murcia have been halted to ensure the safety of Mizuno, who officials believe is still in the area with a group of 30 to 80 rebels.

Lacson has met with Japanese Embassy counselor Seiichi Kondo who handed him a letter from Japanese Ambassador Tsuneo Tanaka expressing the "strongest wish" of the Japanese Government for Philippine officials to pay "utmost attention to the safety" of Mizuno.

The kidnapping of Mizuno is the first reported attack of communist guerrillas against a Japanese national. In the past they have killed U.S. nationals in a bid to shut down U.S. military facilities here and have abducted Korean engineers who have transgressed into their territories. Rebels have warned that Japanese-funded projects supportive of the government's antiinsurgency drive are potential targets.

Lacson is of the opinion that Mizuno was abducted to call the attention of authorities to the rebel demand to stop military operations in Negros Province, 480 kilometers south of Manila, and to force OISCA to withdraw from the province. Rebels have claimed that the OISCA projects and programs of the Canadian International Development Agency are aimed at crippling the local base of the insurgents.

However, Negros military commander Brig. Gen. Raymundo Jarque said the Mizuno kidnapping is part of the NPA's national plan to abduct foreigners and businessmen for logistical reasons. He told foreign aid workers in the province on Saturday to take precautionary measures as they may be the next targets.

Earlier this year, rebels in nearby Iloilo Province kidnapped businessman Rogelio Florete and held him captive in Negros Province. He was subsequently released after reportedly paying 15 million pesos (666,000 U.S. dollars).

Jarque said government troops were on standby and awaiting instructions from civilian authorities.

OISCA officials have made representations to retired Bacolod Bishop Antonio Fortich, a 1989 Nobel Peace Prize nominee, for him to mediate in secret talks with the rebels to try to pave the way for the release of Mizuno. The bishop has not officially accepted the offer.

GATT Official Urges Rice Market Opening

OW0206074890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0701 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 2 KYODO—Arthur Dunkel, director general of the General Agreement on Tarrifs and Trade (GATT), urged Japan Saturday to do more to open its rice market so that current global trade talks may be successfully completed in December. Dunkel made the call in a meeting here with Tomio Yamamoto, Japan's agriculture minister.

Sources said Dunkel acknowledged that Japan already has made great efforts to liberalize the farm market. He also said he is aware of the opposition Yamamoto is facing on the issue, the sources said. But Dunkel said all countries participating in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks must work harder to ease global trade frictions.

In response, Yamamoto said Japanese farmers are making fundamental changes in the market, such as cutting rice production costs to compete better against foreign producers, the sources said. He acknowledged that GATT cannot force a halt to all trade disputes but added he hopes the Geneva-based organization will work as an "umpire" over its 96 member nations to resolve the farm dispute, they said.

Police Arrest Foreigners for Heroin Trafficking

OW0106133390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1255 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Narita, Chiba Pref., June 1 KYODO—Japanese police have arrested an American, a Nigerian and two Thais at Narita Airport over apparent attempts to smuggle heroin via Japan to the United States. The total street value of the heroin was 800 million yen, officials said Friday.

Police said Edwin E. Nwachukwu, 33, of the U.S., and Bapakaye Sunday Opuiyo, 37, a Nigerian residing in the U.S., were arrested on May 22 for allegedly carrying 2.02 kilograms of heroin worth 180 million yen in a paper bag in Opuiyo's suitcase. Nwachukwu, a self-confessed clothing dealer, and his friend Opuiyo, who claims to be a taxi driver, had flown from Bangkok and were about to fly on to Seattle, U.S., several hours after transiting at Narita. Police said the two deny they knew they had heroin in the suitcase.

In another smuggling attempt on May 28 at the airport, officers apprehended Chalor Danthong, 39, and Ratchanee Neampan, 49, both Thai nationals. The two were accused of concealing a total of 7.92 kilograms of heroin with a street value of 620 million yen in their underwear.

Danthong, a laborer, admitted to receiving a 1.2 million yen payment from an American and Neampan, a cook, had been paid 150,000 yen by a Thai, both in Bangkok, police said. The two Thais flew from Bangkok and were also about to fly to New York later the same day.

Those accused in both cases have been sent to the prosecutors office. In Japan, illegal possession of heroin can earn a sentence of imprisonment of at least one year. Possession for the purpose of profit can lead to a prison term of more than three years or life, plus a possible fine of up to 5 million yen.

Police said the two cases reflected the increasing use of Narita Airport as a smuggling relay station because checks in the U.S. and other countries on baggage from Japan are comparatively less strict than on baggage from other points of departure, immigration officials said.

Doubling of Nuclear Power Share by 2010 Urged

OW0506090890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0749 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO—Japan should double the share of nuclear power generation in its total energy supply by 2010 to achieve possible economic growth with minimal damage to the environment, a government report said Tuesday.

The Advisory Committee for Energy, which advises the minister of international trade and industry, said in a midterm report on energy outlook that Japan's total energy consumption will increase from the equivalent of 325 million kiloliters of crude oil in 1988 to 444 million kiloliters in 2010, even with an 11.2 percent cut in demand expected through proposed energy-saving measures.

In order to meet that demand, the total energy supply should rise from the equivalent of 482 million kiloliters of crude oil in 1988 to 666 million kiloliters in 2010, it said. The differences between the total energy supplies and the actual consumptions is due to losses caused by electricity tranmission and other factors.

In light of growing concern about the global environment, especially the issue of global warming due mainly to carbon dioxide emissions from burning fossil fuels, the share of nonfossil fuel energy should increase to 26.5 percent of the supply in 2010 from 15.0 percent in 1988, it said.

As a result, nuclear power generation, the largest nonfossil energy source, should account for 16.7 percent of the total energy supply in 2010, up from 9.0 percent in 1988. If this target is to be achieved, nuclear power plants will have to generate 72.5 million kilowatts of electricity in 2010, compared with 28.9 million kilowatts in 1988.

This will require building another 40 or so nuclear plants in the next 20 years, officials of the agency of natural resources and energy said. Of the 40, 15 plants are under construction or on the drawing boards. These would add 15.5 million kilowatts to the generation capacity.

At present, a total of 38 nuclear power plants are in operation in Japan, with a combined maximum generation capacity of 30.4 million kilowatts.

The nuclear power target set forth in the report may be hard to attain amid strong public opposition to nuclear power plants. Saichi Nakazawa, energy policy planning director at the energy agency, however, said the panel members were by and large confident of achieving the target, despite "unfavorable factors."

The report also called for a wider use of other nonfossil energy sources, such as solar energy or geothermal power. It recommended a target of having solar energy panels installed on about half of all detached houses by 2010.

On the energy conservation side, the report stressed the importance of tapping into energy sources such as heat escaping from factories, heat generated from garbage disposal operations or in power generation plants, or heat that can be collected from rivers and the ocean.

Simultaneous generation of electricity and heat energy, called cogeneration, should also be rapidly developed, and increased by as much as 70 fold to 10.4 million kilowatts by 2010 from the present level of 150,000 kilowatts, the report said.

All these measures combined should contribute to cutting the energy demand in 2010 by 11.2 percent, it said.

Reducing Japan's lopsided dependency on fossil fuels, crude oil in particular, through energy conservation and switching over to nonfossil fuels is important also in view of the prospect of rising crude oil prices and uncertainty of supply, the report said.

In contrast with its stressing the need for taking immediate steps toward environmental protection, the report questioned the wisdom of imposing any restrictions on emissions of greenhouse-effect gasses such as carbon dioxide. Such restrictions, it said, would inhibit energy use, and adversely affect the overall living standard of the nation.

North Korea

New Committee for Reunification Proposed

SK0406153290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA)—A joint meeting of the political parties and social organizations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held here today.

Present there were Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and vice-president; Yun Ki-pok, secretary of the C.C., the WPK and vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; Yi Kye-paek, chairman of the C.C., the Korean Social Democratic Party; Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the C.C., the Chondoist Chongu Party; Yom Tae-chun, Presidium member of the C.C., the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; and other officials concerned.

The meeting supported and hailed the five-point policy indicated by the great leader President Kim Il-song in his historic policy speech and discussed measures to carry it into effect.

Yun Ki-pok made a report at the meeting.

In his historic policy speech the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, reflecting the unswerving will of the fellow countrymen for national reunification and the requirements of the situation at home and abroad, reiterated the consistent stand of our party to reunify the divided country by means of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo under the banner of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, the nation's common programme for reunification, the reporter said.

He recalled that the great leader indicated the five-point policy for national reunification such as easing tension on the Korean peninsula and creating a peaceful climate for the country's reunification as practical steps toward an earlier accomplishment of the cause of national reunification in conformity with the urgent desire of the whole nation.

An urgent problem arising today in accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is to ease tensions on the Korean peninsula, create a peaceful climate for national reunification, tear down the barrier of division, ensure free travel and realise complete opening between the North and the South, the reporter said, and continued:

If tensions are to be eased and peace be guaranteed on the Korean peninsula, the North and the South should adopt a nonaggression declaration promising each other not to invade the other side, the DPRK and the United States should sign a peace agreement, the armed forces of the North and the South be drastically reduced on a phased basis to less than 100,000 men each and, accordingly, the nuclear weapons and U.S. troops be withdrawn from South Korea.

The South Korean authorities must follow the road to disarmament without delay and the United States withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea at an early date.

Another important problem which should be solved urgently between the North and the South today is that the sides develop foreign relations on the principle of creating an international climate in favour of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The reporter said:

All the political parties and organizations struggling for national reunification should not insist on their assertions alone but choose to cooperate with each other and realise unity, and form a nationwide united front involving political parties, organizations and people of all strata in the North and the South and overseas.

To this end, we hold that a preparatory committee for national reunification should be formed as a nationwide united front body embracing all the political parties, social and other organizations and people of all social standings in the North and South and overseas.

The preparatory committee for national reunification shall be a united body of the patriotic forces of reunification at home and abroad and an authoritative all-national consultative body of nationwide scale.

It shall resolve all problems arising in the reunification movement in the common interests of the nation.

If the preparatory committee is formed, it will help to firmly unite the national forces for reunification and further organize and vigorously accelerate the reunification movement.

All the political parties, social organizations and all the compatriots in South Korea and overseas should readily respond to our proposal to form the preparatory committee for national reunification and wage the struggle for peace and peaceful reunification of the country by united efforts of the nation, the reporter stressed:

Representatives of political parties and social organizations took the floor at the joint meeting.

An appeal to the political parties, organizations and the compatriots in South Korea and overseas was adopted there.

Considering the five-point policy for national reunification a realistic and very fair way of overcoming the difficulties lying in the way of reunification, of promoting peace and unity within the nation and creating a precondition favorable for national reunification, the appeal earnestly calls upon the political parties, organizations and all the compatriots in South Korea and overseas to join hands in the struggle to carry it into effect.

It stresses that practical steps for peace, free travel and full-scale opening should be taken without delay, a non-aggression declaration be adopted between the North and the South of Korea, a peace agreement signed between the DPRK and the United States, armed forces of the North and the South reduced drastically and nuclear weapons and foreign troops withdrawn from South Korea.

Believing in this regard that the new disarmament proposal made at the May 31 joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council of the DPRK is a most reasonable and realistic proposal substantially guaranteeing peace in our country, we hope for a positive response to it, the appeal says, and goes on:

The political parties, organizations and compatriots in South Korea and abroad must check the South Korean authorities' separatist moves for "unilateral U.N. membership" and make strenuous efforts to create an international environment genuinely favorable to national reunification.

We strongly hold that if the North and the South are to enter the United Nations before reunification is achieved, they must enter it jointly as one member.

We welcome the positive response of a South Korean opposition party president to this just call and will make all efforts in the future, too, for the North and the South to jointly proceed into the international arena.

We will actively strive for dialogue with the political parties and organizations in South Korea and with compatriots of broad strata at home and abroad and are always ready to welcome the visit to the North by them for a dialogue over reunification, the appeal says.

Calling for forming a nationwide united front embracing all the political parties, social and other organizations and people of all social standings in the North and South and abroad, it proposes to form a preparatory committee for national reunification as a united front body of this kind.

Meeting of Parties, Organizations Held

SK0406154590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1531 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA)—A joint meeting of the political parties and social organisations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea took place here today, which held that a preparatory committee for national reunification should be formed as a nationwide united front body embracing all the political parties, social and other organisations and people of all social standings in the north and the south and overseas.

The joint meeting said that all the political parties and organisations struggling for national reunification should not insist on their own assertions alone, but choose to cooperate with each other and realise unity, and form a nationwide united front involving political parties, organisations and people of all walks of life in the North and the South and overseas.

According to the joint meeting, the preparatory committee for national reunification shall be a united body of the patriotic forces of reunification at home and overseas and an authoritative national consultative body of nationwide scale.

It shall resolve all problems arising in the reunification movement in the common interests of the nation.

The joint meeting adopted an appeal to the political parties and social organisatiions in South Korea and overseas and the entire fellow countrymen calling upon them to actively participate in the formation of a preparatory committee for national reunification and strive to open a phase of peace in the country and its peaceful reunification by the united efforts of the nation.

Reunification Front Supports Kim Il-song Speech

SK0106055890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0437 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Pyongyang June 1 (KCNA)—Yo Yon-ku, presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, released a statement on May 31 in full support of the new five-point policy for national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historic policy speech.

The five-point policy for national reunification put forward by the great leader in the policy speech is a great programme for reunification that fully conforms with the trend of the times and the desire of the nation for reunification in view of its content and the will to achieve reunification manifested in it, she said, and went on:

In order to make national reunification a virtual nationwide cause, the whole nation should fight in firm unity under the banner of national reunification, irrespective of differences in class, ideology, political view and religious belief.

All the political parties, public organisations and other organisations and the people of all walks of life in the North and the South and abroad fighting for national reunification should cooperate and unite with each other and wage a more active struggle to form a nationwide united front for national reunification.

She called upon all political parties, groupings and people of various strata in South Korea and abroad to rise up vigorously in the patriotic struggle for reunification full of new conviction and hope with a singlehearted desire for national unity just as Mr. Kim Ku and Mr. Kim Kyu-sik did in the early days of national division and Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and woman student Yim Sukyong did last year, a year of high tide in the struggle for national reunification.

Yun Ki-pok Speaks on New Reunification Committee

SK0506075190 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Speech by Yun Ki-pok, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, at the joint meeting of the political parties and social organizations of the DPRK held at the People's Palace of Culture on 4 Jun to support Kim Il-song's 5-point policy for reunification—recorded]

[Text] Comrades: Today, when all people across the country, with boundless gratitude and joy over the fact the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been invariably elected DPRK president in high esteem at the first session of the 9th Supreme People's Assembly [SPA], are turning out in unison in the struggle to accomplish, under the wise leadership of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK], the tasks which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth in his historic policy speech, and when a pan-national movement is being carried out more actively than ever in South Korea and abroad for reunification in the nineties, we are holding a joint meeting of the political parties and social organizations of the northern half of the Republic to discuss measures to thoroughly implement the new fatherland reunification policy which the respected and beloved leader proclaimed through his policy speech. [applause]

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in his historic policy speech, along with the programmatic task to give full play to the superiority of our country's socialism through the complete embodiment of the chuche idea, the revolutionary ideology which puts man at the center, has newly elucidated an epochal fatherland reunification proposal which gives a comprehensive answer to the urgent and basic issues which come to the fore in realizing the cause of the fatherland's reunification at an early date, according to the wish of the whole nation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Ending the tragedy of national division and reunifying the country are the pressing and vital desire of our nation as well as the challenge of our era put forth by the trend of history towards independence.

Because of the national division which has continued more than 40 years, our nation has suffered a national trial which the nation had never experienced before in the past, precious and rich national resources have been depleted needlessly, and damage has even been done to the prestige of the nation to an unendurable extent.

All people of the North and South, who will never allow the nation's destiny to be toyed with and the nation's soil to be turned into a nuclear war site according to foreign forces' interests, are now gallantly turning out in a pan-national reunification movement with burning determination to achieve the cause of the fatherland's reunification in the nineties without fail.

The great leader, reflecting the people's unyielding will for the reunification of the fatherland and the demand of the situation at home and abroad in his policy speech this time, has reaffirmed our party's unchanging stand for reunifying the divided fatherland by establishing the democratic confederal republic of Koryo [DCRK] under the banner of independence, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity—the common reunification program of the nation.

In particular, in his policy speech this time, as a practical measure to accelerate the fatherland reunification according to the urgent desire of the whole nation, the great leader has put forth the historic 5-point policy: first, on easing tension on the Korean peninsula and creating a peaceful climate for the reunification of the fatherland; second, on removing the barrier between the North and South and realizing free travel and full-scale open door between the North and South; third, on developing foreign relations by the North and South on the principle of creating an international climate favorable to the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland; fourth, on developing dialogue for the reunification of the fatherland; and fifth, on forming a nationwide united front for the reunification of the fatherland. [applause]

The 5-point policies for national reunification elucidated by the great leader are a bright lighthouse illuminating the path for the people to achieve the reunification of the nation independently and most promptly in the interest of the entire nation by reflecting the immortal chuche idea on the reunification issue. These policies are a stimulating banner vigorously inspiring all the Korean compatriots in the North, the South and abroad to a pannational struggle for national reunification. [applause]

I firmly believe that the 5-point policies for national reunification advanced by the great leader are a realistic and reasonable step which will enable one to decisively expedite the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation by putting an end to the nation's division which inflicted intolerable misfortunes and pain on our people for nearly half a century. I, together with the participants of this joint meeting, fully support and ardently welcome them. [applause]

On 31 May, the joint meeting of the DPRK CPC [Central People's Committee], the SPA Standing Committee and State Administration Council put forward a new disarmament proposal—an epochal step for practically ensuring peace on the Korean peninsula—which envisages the creation of trust between the North and the South, reduction of armed forces of the North and the South, and withdrawal of foreign troops.

If the armed forces in the North and the South are drastically reduced to less than 100,000 each and the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons are withdrawn from South Korea, the Korean peninsula will turn into a nuclear-free, peace zone where neither northward invasion nor so-called southward invasion exists, lasting peace will be achieved and a turning point will be registered for peaceful reunification.

It is an essential condition for realizing national reconciliation and unity and for achieving national reunification to remove the barrier which divides the nation and the people and to realize free travel and full-scale opening.

Only when the concrete wall—the symbol of division and confrontation—is removed and the people from all walks of life in the North and the South hold dialogue and mutual contact while freely visiting each other, can the national reconciliation and unity be achieved, can the atmosphere favorable for reunification be created and will the door for the peaceful reunification practically open.

If the South Korean authorities truly want free travel and full-scale opening between the North and the South, they should, first of all, demolish the concrete wall and abolish evil laws including the National Security Law, thus taking practical steps.

One of the important questions which must be resolved urgently between the North and the South is for the North and the South to develop foreign relations based on the principle of realizing international circumstances favorable to the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

As for the issue of entry into the United Nations, we consistently called for entry into the U.N as one reunified Korea. There is no change in our position even now.

The cause of reunifying the fatherland is a pan-national cause for achieving the independence of our nation. Also, without our nation's independent efforts, it would be unthinkable to achieve this cause. The only way to peacefully solve the problem of reunifying the country with the will and forces of all the fellow countrymen is to develop dialogue within the nation. [applause]

Progress in the North-South dialogue depends upon trust. The entire procedure of the North-South dialogue for the past 19 years clearly shows that efforts by only one side cannot bring about success in dialogue and that only when the two sides jointly make sincere efforts, can success be brought about in dialogue. If one is to make progress in dialogue, one must not hold dialogue for perpetuating the division of the country but for realistically solving the reunification problem and must not hold a dialogue in which only the will of the authorities and particular classes is represented but a pan-national dialogue on which the will of all the political parties, social organizations, and people from all walks of life is democratically reflected.

Instead of insisting on the single channel of dialogue all along and trying to monopolize the North-South dialogue, the South Korean authorities must open the door of dialogue to ensure that people from all walks of life, main forces of reunification, will be able to freely participate in dialogue, without being discriminated against, and must guarantee all the conditions for this. Today's reality in which the reunification movement is being strengthened and developed into a new height on a pan-national basis urgently demands that the nation's common reunification proposal be prepared. Without reaching a national agreement on how to reunify the fatherland, we cannot lead all the fellow countrymen to join forces, lead their efforts for reunification toward a single direction in a goal-oriented manner, and consequently hasten the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Even though we recognize that our proposal for founding the DCRK is the most reasonable in view of the actual conditions in our country—while making it clear that, from a position of respecting each other and making compromises to each other, we are willing to openmindedly deal with other reunification proposals—we proposed to the South Korean authorities and various political parties and organizations convening, at the earliest possible date, a consultative conference for national reunification. This conference should be attended by the authorities and the representatives of the political parties and organizations and it should find the nation's common reunification proposal.

The more urgent the reunification of the fatherland is and the more acute it is to find a common reunification proposal, the earlier broad-based North-South negotiations must be held to decide on the nation's common reunification proposal.

The fellow countrymen can surely achieve greater unity if only they assume the stand of giving priority to the nation, even though they may have differences in ideas, systems, political views, and affiliations. No class or stratum must give priority to its own interests over national interests and all must be united on the principle of giving priority to the nation's common interests.

All the political parties, organizations, and groups which struggle for national reunification should not insist on their own assertions only, but should move toward cooperating with each other and realizing alliance, and form a nationwide united front involving all political parties, organizations, and figures from all walks of life in the North, South, and abroad. [applause]

For this purpose, we propose that a preparatory committee for national reunification as a nationwide united front organization involving all political parties, social organizations, many organizations, and figures from all walks of life in the North, the South, and abroad be urgently formed. The preparatory committee for national reunification would become a united organization of the reunification and patriotic forces at home and abroad and an authoritative nationwide national consultative body for national reunification. [applause]

The preparatory committee for national reunification should solve all the problems arising in the reunification movement in the common interest of the nation. [applause]

All the political parties, social organizations, and all the Korean compatriots in South Korea and abroad should form the preparatory committee for national reunification to open a phase of a turning point for national reunification through the efforts of the nation itself, and respond willingly to our proposal for waging a struggle for peace and peaceful reunification of the country with the united strength of the nation.

Truly, the fundamental position for national reunification and the five-point policy for national reunification which the great leader proclaimed anew in his policy speech are a programmatic guideline that has given the most perfect answer to the most urgent fundamental problems that arise in the course of realizing reunification, and a resplendent beacon that shines on brightly the wide road for reunification in the nineties. [applause]

It is a historical inevitability that the nation which is artificially divided by foreign forces should be reunified in one. All the compatriots in the North, South, and abroad should be firmly united with hope and faith and wage a more vigorous struggle so that they can make the nineties a historic era of achieving national reunification, the long-cherished epochal desire of our nation. [applause]

Let us all uphold the historic policy speech given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the First Session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly and wage a more vigorous struggle to realize detente and peace on the Korean peninsula and to achieve an early realization of the peaceful reunification of the country. [applause]

Finance Minister Gives 1989-90 Budget Report

SK2705100090 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 25 May 90

[Report by Minister of Finance Yun Ki-chong on the agenda item "Summarizing the Execution of the DPRK State Budget for 1989 and the State Budget for 1990," at the First Session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly (SPA) on 25 May at Mansudae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang—recorded]

[Text] Comrade deputies: At a time when we are accelerating the grand march of the nineties under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party, today we are to discuss the results of the execution of last year's state budget and this year's state budget in the historic SPA session, which is being held amid the great interest of all the people, after successfully holding the elections of the deputies to the Ninth SPA of the DPRK.

At the current SPA session, reflecting the general will and unanimous aspirations of our people, we respectfully elected Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, as president of the DPRK. He accomplished the historic cause of national liberation by creating the immortal chuche idea and organizing and leading the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, founded a chuche-oriented party and revolutionary government and turned our country into an independent, self-reliant, and self-defending powerful socialist country, and provided our people with a most worthwhile and happy life. [applause]

Invariably, respectfully electing the great leader as the president of the state is the expression of our people's absolute support for and trust in the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who, embarking on the revolutionary road early on, dedicated his whole life to the sacred cause for the nation and people and made immortal achievements before the times and the revolution. The election also demonstrated our people's iron-clad will and burning loyalty to accomplish the chuche revolutionary cause to the end by following the leadership of the great leader.

The elections of deputies to the Ninth SPA and the current SPA session displayed the indomitable strength of our revolutionary ranks, who are firmly rallied behind the party and the leader, further consolidated the political foundation of our revolutionary government, and highly demonstrated once again the indestructible authority and dignity of our Republic. [applause]

On the occasion of this great festive event, a significant event for our people's political life, all the people across the country are overflowing with surging emotion and joy and are more firmly resolved to fight vigorously, foreseeing the bright future of our fatherland, by following the leadership of the party and the leader and by cherishing boundless national prestige and revolutionary pride.

Upholding the banner of chuche Korea—the banner of socialism—we should effect a new upsurge in socialist construction by successfully executing the plans of our national economy and the state budget based on the successes we have already won. Thus, we should expedite the historic cause of national reunification.

Now, by the authorization of the Government of the Republic, I will report on the summation of the execution of the state budget for 1989 and the state budget for 1990.

Comrade deputies, last year was a year of the great march by all people, during which our people attained great successes in socialist construction under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, and was a historic year of victory, which glorified the honor of the nation and the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The year 1989 was a brilliant and proud year in the history of our nation.

Last year, our party, putting forward the implementation of gigantic tasks of socialist construction and the successful holding of the World Festival of Youth and Students as an important task for the nation, vigorously inspired all the people to the great socialist march movement.

Cherishing the burning loyalty to the party and the leader, our heroic working class, workers and soldiers of the People's Army demonstrated lofty revolutionary spirit and creativeness, unanimously rising in the all-people march movement, and built numerous creations that glorify the era of the Worker's Party. Thus, they further consolidated the economic foundation of the nation and vigorously demonstrated the revolutionary spirit of our people who are confidently advancing along the path of socialism. [applause]

Last year, our people successfully held the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students amid the great interest and expectations of the progressive people of the world, and through this festival, showed the genuine characteristics of our society, in which all people are equally enjoying independent and creative lives while helping and leading each other in firm unity with the party and the leader. We highly demonstrated the grand appearance of chuche Korea and honor of our people to the entire world. [applause]

Amid the fierce flames of the grand march movement, which was waged according to the militant appeal of our party, production and construction were vigorously accelerated and the nation's independent financial foundation was further strengthened. As a result, the state budget last year was also successfully executed.

The total amount of the revenue of last year's state budget was 33.6081 billion won, which is a 0.2 percent overfulfillment of the plan. Through the grand construction struggle by all people, a number of new modern plants and enterprises, as well as workshops, were built and began operation. The struggle to increase the revenue was vigorously waged by effectively utilizing the existing economic foundation. As a result, the revenue of last year's state budget increased by 0.53 percent over 1988.

The total amount of the expenditure of last year's state budget was 33,382,940,000 won, which is a 99.5 percent fulfillment of the plan, and an increase of 5.4 percent over the previous year. Thus, last year's state budget was successfully settled with a post-spending surplus of 225.16 million won even after having smoothly ensured a huge amount of funds required for the implementation of various policies of our party and the government of the Republic in order to accelerate the grand socialist construction, to strengthen the might of the nation, and to upgrade the people's living standard.

In the eighties, which were known as the era of creation and upsurge in the history of our country's socialist construction, the revenue of the state budget increased rapidly each year by an average of 6.7 percent, and the size of the state budget increased by 1.9 times.

All of this shows the justness of the financial policy of our party, in which the immortal chuche idea has been embodied, and the solidity of the independent financial foundation, which is based on the self-reliant socialist national economy.

Last year's state budget increased fund expenditures for the national economy by 5.8 percent over the figures for 1988. Of these expenditures, the investment in productive basic construction [saengsanchok kibon konsol] increased by 7 percent, and the construction of major facilities to expand and strengthen the chuche-oriented industry was vigorously carried out. In order to give priority to the mining industry and power industry, the government of the Republic last year increased the investment in these domains by 8 percent over the figures of the previous year, and saw to it that the development of mines and construction of power stations was actively pushed ahead.

In the mining industry, we increased the production of coal and various other ores by actively pushing ahead with the project of expanding the capacities of the existing coal mines and other mines. In addition, we vigorously carried out the work of developing new coal mines and other mines in the prospective areas with rich deposits.

Thanks to the devoted labor struggle of the working class and construction workers in the mining industry, last year the project of developing the 16 December mine, Chongpyong mine, and the Sinsa (?Youth) mine was completed. Besides, the work of rebuilding and expanding numerous coal mines and others mines, including the Sunchon district mine complex, the Musan mine complex, and the Komdok mine complex, was successfully carried out. As a result, the production capacities for coal and ore have been drastically increased.

Thanks to the large-scale investment by the state and to the devoted labor struggle of the builders of power stations, the project of building a number of hydraulic and thermal power stations including Kaechon Power Station, (Yongwon) Power Station, Namgang Power Station and December Power Station, was vigorously pushed ahead, and several hundred small and medium-scale power stations were newly built throughout the country. Thus, the nation's power bases were further expanded and strengthened.

In order to smoothly ensure the increasing demand for iron and steel in the national economy, the government of the Republic increased the investment in the metallurgical industry field by 7 percent over that in the previous year and vigorously pushed ahead with construction of metallurgical plants.

Cherishing endless loyalty to the party, the construction workers and supporters of the metallurgical base last year brilliantly completed the second-stage expansion project of the Kim Chaek iron complex by accelerating the work of expanding its production capacity. They further perfected the internal structure of each sector in the ferrous metal industry by actively carrying out the project of rebuilding and expanding metal plants, including the Chollima steel complex, thus winning the success in increasing the production capacity for iron and steel.

Last year, the construction workers and youth shock brigade members in the metallurgical base excellently built the 18 May large-size forging plant of the Chollima steel complex by demonstrating a lofty revolutionary spirit and combat capabilities, and ensured its operation, thus effecting an innovative success.

The successful construction of a modern large-size forging plant in a short period of time clearly shows the refined leadership of our party, the unending creative power of our working class and the might of the chuche-oriented industry of our country. This is another proud success won in the development of the machine industry in our country. [applause]

Last year, the government of the Republic directed great strength to developing the machine tool industry and electronic and automation industry in order to implement the decisions of the 14th Plenary Meeting of the Sixth party Central Committee.

Last year, in the domain of the machine and electronic and automation industry, the project of expanding the capacity of the Sungni general automobile plant was completed. As a result, success was attained in doubling the production capacity.

Following this, the construction of the 25 April machine plant—a production base for mining facilities—was completed, and the work of increasing production capacities of a series of machine plants and electronic and automation plants was actively pushed ahead. Thus, a great advance was registered in building the bases for production of modern machine facilities, plant equipment, digital- control machine tool, electronic (?parts) and automation gauges.

According to our party's profound idea to develop the construction material industry, last year the Sangwon cement complex with a 2 million-ton production capacity excellently began its operation as a model plant in the modern cement industry. In addition, more construction material bases were built in the central and local areas. As a result, the colossal demand for various construction materials needed for capital construction was smoothly met by increasing the kinds of construction materials and developing a number of finishing construction materials.

A noteworthy success in building the chuche-oriented industry last year was the guarantee of operation of the Sunchon vinalon complex by brilliantly completing its first-stage construction.

Upholding the far-sighted plans of the great leader, who intends to offer our people a more affluent life, the construction workers and soldiers, who turned out to the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex, gave full play to mass heroism and the spirit of patriotic devotion with nationwide vigorous assistance by following our party's stout pluck and will, thus effecting the heroic exploit of excellently building the grand modern and general chemical industrial base, which contains a vinalon plant and other plants, a thermal power plant, and housing quarters as large as a city, in a brief period of time with our own design, technology, raw materials, other materials, and strength.

The completion of the first-stage project of the Sunchon vinalon complex, a model plant of the chuche-oriented industry, is a shining outcome of the people-minded policy of our party, which adopts the improvement of the people's welfare as the supreme principle of its activities, and a great demonstration of the might of our ever flourishing and prospering fatherland. [applause]

Also, the chemical industrial sector completed the construction of the sodium carbonate plant of the Namhung Youth Chemical Complex and the Hamhung herbicide plant of the 8 February vinalon complex; successfully carried forward the project of expanding the capacities of the Sinuiju chemical fiber complex and the Hungnam fertilizer complex, the construction of the Tanchon fertilizer plant, a new resin production plant, and many other chemical plants.

Last year, the light industrial field normalized production in the existing light industrial plants to increase the production of the people's consumer goods by accelerating the light industrial revolution; completed the project of expanding the production capacity of the Yongbyon silk factory; set the Changsan general foods factory in operation; and actively pushed ahead with the modernization of many light industrial plants, thus firmly consolidating a basis for rapidly increasing the production of people's consumer goods.

Last year, a grand construction struggle for reproduction on an enlarged scale was vigorously staged in many sectors of our industry and thus, numerous modern plants and enterprises were constructed. As a result, the self-reliant foundation of the self-reliant industry was more firmly consolidated; the chuche-orientation, modernization, and science-orientation of the national economy were accelerated; and a more favorable condition for expediting the attainment of the high goals of the Third 7-Year plan was provided.

Last year, marking the 25th anniversary of the publication of the thesis on the social rural village, the government of the Republic earmarked a huge amount of state funds, up 6 percent over the previous year, for the rural economic field to discharge the tasks assigned by the rural thesis.

According to the great leader's and our party's far-sighted nature-remaking plan, 17 reservoirs and approximately 2,690 pumping stations were built last year. As a result, irrigational success was further consolidated. The 15 October General Farm of 10,000 chongbo was erected in a newly reclaimed land in Yanggang Province. Also, a large size of arable land was secured thanks to the completion of the Kumya tideland embankment.

In addition, already existing farm machine plants and chemical fertilizer plants were reinforced and new farm machine plants were constructed, making it possible to supply the countryside with more modern farm machines and chemical fertilizer and to attain great success in the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy.

Last year, our agricultural workers, with a high sense of responsibility for being socialist workers in charge of the farming front, dynamically struggled to implement the tasks assigned by the rural thesis and to do farming in a scientific manner as demanded by the chuche farming method, thereby effecting new upsurges in agricultural production and clearly demonstrating the matchless superiority and vitality of the thesis on the socialist rural problems and our country's socialist rural economic system. [applause]

Last year, the state earmarked a large amount of funds for the transportation field to smoothly meet the growing demands of the national economy for transportation.

Last year, railway construction workers completed the project of laying a mixed [honhapson] railway between Najin and Chongjin and the work of laying a new railway between Chongdan and Toktal, accelerated the construction of the Anbyon-Onjongri railway, and completed the electrification of railways in many sections, including a section between Tanchon and Mandok. As a result, the rate of traction by electric locomotives in our country's railway reached the high level of 90.1 percent.

Last year, the government of the Republic, while carrying out a grand scale of productive capital construction, smoothly allocated funds for the grand project of building cultural facilities—an important base of ideological and cultural life—modern service facilities, and houses.

The construction workers of the capital and soldiers of the People's Army, who turned out to the construction of major establishments in Pyongyang, such as Kwangbok Street, completed at the highest level the grand project of approximately 260 establishments—such as Kwangbok Street, the Youth Street, and the 1 May Stadium—within two years or so and effected the shining exploit of smoothly holding the functions of the 13th World Festival of Youths and Students, thereby displaying the resourcefulness and bravery of our people and the economic might of our country and giving full play to the honor of chuche Korea. [applause]

Last year, the government of the Republic spent a huge amount of funds for social and cultural measures, up 5.2 percent increase over 1988, and disbursed a large amont of funds for popular measures.

Last year, marking the 30th anniversary of the enforcement of the general free educational system in our country thanks to the wise leadership and deep consideration of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the government of the Republic increased expenditure for educational work by 5.6 percent over that of the previous year and concentrated great efforts on discharging the task assigned by the socialist educational thesis of our party.

Over the past 30 years since the free educational system was enforced, the spending for educational work increased more than nine times.

Thanks to the benevolent free educational system, which has been enforced by embodying the great leader's chuche-oriented educational idea, new growing generations study to their hearts' content, enjoying great benefits from the state at all-level schools, ranging from elementary schools to universities, without paying a cent.

In our country where there were only tens of intellectuals after liberation, today a large army of 1.46 million intellectuals has grown, and is able to excellently manage and operate the state economic and cultural organs and modern plants and enterprises and to rapidly develop science and technology. This is a precious product of our country's socialist educational system established by the great leader and our party's chuche-oriented educational policy. [applause]

Last year, the state budget also raised expenditures for cultural, public health, physical, and social insurance and benefit work, thus improving the people's cultural and emotional life, further promoting and strengthening their health service, increasing their physical strength, and granting more benefits of social insurance and security to the workers.

Thanks to our party's great consideration, last year the government of the Republic took the epoch-making measure of granting special cash prizes, equivalent to the amount of a month of living cost, to all workers, engineers, and official workers who had effected shining labor exploits in the 200-day campaign.

Under the wise leadership of our party, our working class and all workers displayed feats in the two 200-day campaigns and created miracles by giving play to the spirit of matchless devotion and mass heroism, thereby making the honor of the socialist fatherland shine and demonstrating the revolutionary mettle of our people firmly united around the party and the leader. [applause]

The special cash prizes were a high evaluation by the party and the state of the shining labor achievements in the 200-day campaign and another benevolent measure showing the people-minded nature and firmness of our country's socialist financial system. [applause]

Thanks to the great benevolence of the great leader and our party, last year, billions of won of funds from the state budget were spent on smoothly implementing many communist and people-minded policies, which had been traditionally carried out, thus making it possible to further improve our people's material and cultural welfare.

Last year, the government of the Republic earmarked 12 percent of the total amount of the state budgetary expenditure for defense spending to thoroughly implement our party's self-defending military lines.

In this way, the state budget was successfully executed in all items of revenue and expenditure and thus, it greatly contributed to further consolidating our country's socialist system and to fully displaying its superiority.

Our country's socialist system, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song provided by embodying the chuche idea, is the most superior social system, enabling all people to extricate themselves from all types of exploitation and oppression and to enjoy independent and creative lives to their hearts' content while helping and leading each other, with eternal social and political lives.

Under our country's socialist system, all workers powerfully accelerate socialist construction in firm unity with each other with a single heart and will constantly increase national assets with their creative labor, and all assets of the country are totally directed to constantly developing the three fields of the people's social life—political, cultural, and material.

Herein lies the matchless superiority and solidity of our socialist state budget.

For the superiority of our country's socialist system, today our people are devoting their wisdom and energy to bringing our socialist system to full blossom, while enjoying to their hearts' content the most precious and rewarding political life, a sound and rich cultural life, and a material life without anxiety and overflowing with hope for and faith in the future.

All achievements attained in socialist construction and executing the state budget last year are the shining result of the wise leadership of the great leader and our party, which set forth the outstanding policy of more vigorously accelerating the grand socialist march under the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea and led the revolution and construction along the single road of victory. Also, they are the precious result of the devoted struggle of all people to implement the party's lines and policies while upholding them without being shaken at all. [applause]

Comrade deputies,
The 1990s is a decade in which all people should further agitate themselves and vigorously advance with great ambition and firm faith.

In his New Year's address, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth a grand goal, which we should attain in the first year of the 1990s, and brilliantly delineated tasks and methods to attain it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: This year, the fourth year of the Third 7-Year plan, we should dynamically stage an all-masses campaign for conservation and production to the maximum with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude and effect great revolutionary upsurges in socialist construction.

The state budget for 1990 has been so compiled as to give a strong financial support to effecting new revolutionary upsurges by producing and conserving to the maximum in all fields of the national economy according to this year's central tasks put forward by the great leader.

The total amount of this year's state budgetary revenues and expenditures is 35.6561 billion won respectively, a growth of 6.1 percent in revenues and 6.8 percent in expenditures over those of last year.

Ensuring the financial revenues of the budget by the struggle to increase production and strengthen conservation is the principle to which our party consistently adheres.

The state budgetary revenue for this year will be ensured by all the masses' vigorous struggle to produce and save to the utmost in every battlefield of socialist construction and by the rapid increase of the internal stockpiles of the people's economy. Plants and enterprises in the industrial sector that have a basic share of the state budgetary revenue will save and produce more, thus making the existing economic foundation prove its worth and, as a result, this year's state budgetary revenue from the industrial sector will increase to 100.7 percent of last year's.

The plan for this year's state budgetary revenue is a realistic and dynamic plan that is firmly ensured by the strong foundation of the self-reliant socialist national economy, the most important component of which are the chuche-oriented industries, and by the creative labor struggle by all the workers who have vigorously risen up to score new great revolutionary upsurges in socialist construction.

Developing heavy industries on a priority basis and developing light industries and agriculture at the same time is an economic construction line that our party has persistently adhered to. In order to thoroughly implement our party's basic economic construction line, in this year's state budget, we will increase expenditures for the people's economy to 106.9 percent of last year's, and a large amount of money, among these expenditures, will be appropriated to the work of consolidating the foundation of the heavy industries.

Increasing the production of power, coal, and steel products is an important task that we must adhere to in socialist economic construction. This year, we will appropriate a large amount of capital for basic construction, a 107.5 percent of that of last year, to the power, mining, and metallurgical industries, thus vigorously carrying out the construction of power stations, coal mines, other mines, and smelteries.

This year, the state will further accelerate the ongoing construction of power stations, thus completing them ahead of schedule, and will build hundreds of small and medium-sized power stations throughout the country. In addition, the state will accelerate the renovation and expansion of coal mines and other mines and the development of new coal mines and other mines. The state will also make efforts to carry out construction projects—designed to better chucheize the metallurgical industries—and to build large-scale modern steel mills, thus further expanding and strengthening the country's bases for power, fuel, and resources and bases for steel products.

This year, the state will innovate technology and renovate facilities in the power, coal mining, and metallurgical industries and will widely introduce advanced production methods into these industries. In addition, we will lead various other sectors of the people's economy to well carry out guaranteeing work for these sectors, thus decisively increasing the production of electric power, coal, and steel products.

In this year's state budget, we plan to significantly increase investment in the machine industry and the electronic and automation industries. The machine industry and the electronic and automation industries will accelerate the ongoing work of expanding the capacities of the existing machinery plants and the construction of integrated circuit plants in order to complete them ahead of schedule and will further consolidate the bases for the production of electronic appliances and electronic parts, thus significantly increasing the production of tractors, cars, and other various mechanical products; electronic elements; and automation instruments. In this way, these industries will make great progress in more strongly equipping the people's economy with modern technological means and in automating production and introducing robots and computers into production.

In order to positively carry out the construction of the Sariwon potash fertilizer complex and the work of renovating and expanding major chemical plants and building new production lines in these plants, in the state budget for this year, we plan to continuously appropriate a large amount of capital to the chemical industrial sector. In this way, as a result of our state's enormous investment, the construction of key heavy industries will be vigorously accelerated, and the independence and strength of the heavy industries will be strengthened in an overall manner, and their infrastructure will be further consolidated. Also, our heavy industries will better serve the overall development of the people's economy, including the light industries and agriculture.

The Government of the Republic will earmark a lot of funds for this sector to further develop transportation and transport. This year, the railway transport sector will accelerate the construction of new railways in a number of areas, including the completion of the construction of a new approximately 200-ri railway between Namdong and Onchon and the formation of the coastal [yonan] railway line in the Western district, thereby resolving the pressing transport problem in this area, and will complete the project of widening the narrow railway between Haeju and Ongjin.

At the same time, we will accelerate the railway electrification between Hyesan and Manpo, change the approximately 500-ri railway, which connects the eastern and western area of the country, into a heavy-duty rail, and by increasing the production of the (palchuk) railway locomotives and 100-ton heavy-duty freight cars, we will actively realize the introduction of heavy duty railways, thus further enhancing the railway transport capacity.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has put forward an honorable task to wage an active struggle to provide the people with a more abundant material life continuously developing the people's political and cultural lives. This year, the Government of the Republic will place major emphasis on developing the light industry and agriculture and the construction of dwelling houses, which is of great significance in enhancing the people's material life.

This year, in the light industry sector, we will uphold our party's policy of light industrial revolution and will effectively utilize the existing light industrial base, and by further modernizing the light industrial plants, we will drastically increase the production of fabrics and produce large quantities of people's consumer goods, including quality daily necessities and foodstuffs, catering to the tastes of the people.

This year, the Government of the Republic will increase the investment in the rural economic sector 6.5 percent more than that of last year, will rapidly complete the tasks put forth in the Socialist Rural Thesis of Our Country, and will vigorously push ahead with the struggle to increase the agricultural production.

The great leader, with his deep understanding of the status of the agricultural sector, has put forward the militant task of completing the 1,000-ri waterway project before the farming time this year, saying that water is the most essential part of farming, and wisely led us so that this large-scale project could be successfully carried out.

Upholding the great leader's grand nature-remaking idea, the soldiers of the People's Army and the builders launched themselves into the waterway project and registered a heroic exploit of excellently completing the large-scale waterway project in seven to eight months, with burning loyalty to the party and the leader and highly demonstrating the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle. [applause]

That we have been able to complete the grand project of nature-remaking in such a short period of time is a great event, which demonstrated once again the might of the single-hearted unity of the leader, the party, and the masses and the might of the self-reliant socialist national economy of our country once again. It is another creation of heaven and earth, which completely solved the problem of water in the West Coast area in general by completing the irrigation of the country on a higher level and making it possible to drastically increase agricultural production. [applause]

Upholding the great leader's outstanding idea, we conducted this year an all-people struggle to realize the dry-field irrigation before the farming season so that we now have provided a condition in which all dry-fields are irrigated. Since the water problem has been completely resolved and even the irrigation of dry-fields has been realized, the state this year will supply the rural areas with tractors, trucks, and various other modern trailing farm machines, chemical fertilizers, and agricultural chemicals, thus further accelerating the general mechanization and scientization of the rural economy.

Our agricultural working people who are charged with the rice supply for the country will do the farming scientifically and technologically as required by the chuche agricultural method based on the strong material and technological base of the rural economy provided by the state, will realize without fail the agricultural production target set by the party for this year, and will demonstrate more clearly the superiority of the socialist rural economic system of our country. [applause]

This year, our party has put forth a task to more satisfactorily solve the problem of food, clothing, and shelter for the people in conformity with the socialist demand not only by developing the light industry and agriculture but by building modern dwelling houses on a large-scale in Pyongyang and other cities and rural areas. This year, the Government of the Republic is considering earmarking a tremendous amount of funds, which accounts for an increase of 9 percent over the previous year, for the construction of dwelling houses.

Our party, which always pays great attention to bringing the people's socialist life into bloom, has put forth a grand plan to build 50,000 family unit modern dwelling houses in Pyongyang, the capital of the revolution, in two years. Building so many modern dwelling houses in Pyongyang within a short period of time under the leadership of the party is an honorable and rewarding work to realize the noble will of the fatherly leader who have devoted his life to the happiness of the people.

If the 50,000 family unit modern dwelling houses are built with all the modern educational, cultural, and public health institutions and service facilities necessary for the residential area, the revolutionary city of Pyongyang will be made more magnificent and beautiful, solving the problem of dwelling houses for the residents of the capital more satisfactorily.

This year, the Government of the Republic will expend the social and cultural policy expenses and an enormous amount of people-oriented policy expenses, which account for an increase of 6.5 percent over last year, to accelerate the socialist cultural construction and to further promote the people's well-being.

This year, the state will increase the scientific, educational, and public health work expenses and further develop the scientific, educational, and public health work so as to provide our people with better benefits of free education and free medical care.

The respected and beloved leader, who always cares for the democratic national education of the Japan-resident compatriots' children, sent, on 113 occasions, an enormous amount of educational aid funds and scholarship funds of over 39.68018 billion Japanese yen from 1957 to the end of last year. With the continuous care for them by the respected and beloved leader, the Government of the Republic will send a large amount of educational aid funds and scholarship funds this year as well to the Japan-resident compatriots for the democratic national education of their children.

Thanks to the great consideration by the great leader and our party and through the various communist policies implemented in our country, our working people will receive enormous additional benefits from the state this year as well.

This year, the Government of the Republic is considering earmarking 12.1 percent of the total state budget expenditure for defense spending to firmly defend the socialist fatherland and our people's security coping with the ever-aggravating aggression and war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

Thus, the state budget for this year, which has been submitted to the deliberation of the SPA, is an independent budget for economic construction which provides a firm financial guarantee so as to make ends meet mobilizing the inner resources of the country, to carry out the 4th year task of the Third 7-Year Plan, and to effect a new revolutionary upswing in socialist construction starting with the first year of the 1990's, and a people-oriented budget, which has been accurately compiled so as to further promote our people's material and cultural well-being.

Comrade deputies: To successfully execute the state budget for this year is an honorable and rewarding task to effect a revolutionary upswing once again in socialist economic construction and to demonstrate more highly the superiority of the socialist system of our country. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should cope with the tumultuous historical trend with initiative, with confident fighting spirit and faith and hoist a banner of victory on the new higher peak of socialist construction in the hopeful 1990's.

To successfully carry out the revolutionary task set for us, we should, above all, uphold the banner of the chuche idea and vigorously and continuously wage the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural. To vigorously push ahead with the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—while strengthening the people's government and continuously enhancing its function and role, is the general line of our party, which should be adhered to firmly in socialist construction. In vigorously conducting the three revolutions, lies the fundamental guarantee to attain a brilliant victory in this year's battle and to successfully execute the state budget.

Upholding the banner of the three revolutions, we should give firm priority to the ideological revolution so that everyone will be armed firmly with our party's revolutionary idea and chuche idea.

The immortal chuche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a scientific revolutionary idea that placed man in the position of master for the first time in history and elucidated the correct way to realize the chajusong of the popular masses, the subject of history, and it is the only guiding ideology of our party. All functionaries and working people should arm themselves firmly with our party's chuche idea, and upholding the slogan "Let us think and act according to the chuche idea at all times and places and live in our own way," we should firmly establish chuche in all domains of social life and highly demonstrate the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

While giving firm priority to the ideological revolution, we should vigorously push ahead with the technological and cultural revolutions so that we can brilliantly realize the task of socialist economic construction and cultural construction assigned to us this year.

To effect a great upsurge in socialist construction and to successfully execute the state budget for this year, all the sectors and units of the people's economy should vigorously conduct the produce-more and save-more struggle upholding the decisions of the 17th plenary meeting of the Sixth party Central Committee.

Actively mobilizing inner reserves and intensifying the produce- more and save-more struggle is one of the basic principles of socialist economic management. "Let us produce more and save more to make the existing economic base prove its worth." This is the very demand of our party at present, and a militant slogan which we should hold aloft in the new general march.

This slogan, which was put forward by our party, is a slogan for self-reliance designed to better build socialism in our own way with our strength, technology, and economic foundation. This is a slogan for general mobilization aimed at making the nation vibrant with the spirit of great upsurge by inspiring the revolutionary zeal of our people to the maximum.

Just as we highly raised a beacon fire of the great chollima upsurge with the struggle for production increase and conservation by upholding the decisions of the historic plenary meeting of the party Central Committee in December 1956, we should create a new history of the great revolutionary upsurge of the nineties through a maximum production increase and conservation by upholding the decisions of the 17th plenary meeting of the Sixth party Central Committee.

In order to make the existing economic foundation prove its worth by strengthening the struggle for production increases and conservation, it is imperative, above all, to normalize the production at an high level.

It is a precondition for normalizing production in all fields of the national economy to firmly give priority to the mining industry and railway transport sectors. All domains of the national economy should further strengthen the work of supplying facilities and materials to the mining industry and railway transport fields, and support work for these fields should be vigorously waged as a movement of all masses.

At the same time, all plants and enterprises should regularly repair and maintain the machine facilities and production processes and should place them in full operation so that production is normalized at a high level.

To strengthen the struggle for a production increase and conservation and to accelerate the socialist construction, the economic organizational work should be carried out in compliance with the demand of the great Taean work system.

The Taean work system created by the great leader is the most superior socialist economic management system of our own style. The firm guarantee for demonstrating the superiority of the socialist economic system and for effecting a new revolutionary upsurge in this year's economic construction lies in thoroughly implementing the demand of the Taean work system.

Plants and enterprises in all domains of the national economy should tenaciously safeguard and protect the Taean work system and should fully mobilize the revolutionary zeal and creative activeness of the producer masses according to the demand of the Taean work system by giving priority to the political work under the collective guidance of party committees. They should manage enterprises in a scientific and reasonable manner by properly carrying out production management in the economic organizational work.

At the same time, the financial management work should be improved and strengthened according to the demand of the Taean work system.

All functionaries should thoroughly observe the principle of a monolithic financial management system, which our party consistently maintained, should manage finance under the unified guidance and control of the state and should strengthen control and financial [word indistinct].

All domains of the national economy should properly implement the correct profit-and-loss accounting system in compliance with the Taean work system and should correctly utilize such economic (?backbone) as cost, price, and profit. Thus, they should carry out business management in a more reasonable and more frugal manner by conducting a correct economic calculation.

At the same time, by thoroughly establishing the system of summing up the daily production and finances in our party's mass financial summation system, we should see to it that all workers participate in financial management as masters and manage the nation's economy in a frugal and tenacious manner.

By thoroughly implementing the system of conservation this year in all domains and all units, we should see to it that the cost price is lowered by 2 percent in the industrial sector from the planned figures, by 3 percent in the capital construction field, and by 5 percent in [word indistinct] and that the expenditure budget is economized by more than 10 percent.

The local government organizations should more vigorously wage the struggle to win the title of exemplary local budget unit by thoroughly implementing the unique local budget system of our party. They should also develop local industry by fully mobilizing local reserves and potentials, improve the work of service to the people and properly manage the local economy with their own strength.

In order to effect a new turning point in the socialist construction and to precisely execute this year's state budget, the great Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method should be thoroughly implemented and the method and work style of functionaries should be further improved.

The Chongsanri spirit and method created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are the most superior communist mass guidance idea and guidance method in which our party's revolutionary mass line is embodied.

This year, a significant year to mark the 30th anniversary of creation of the Chongsanri spirit and method, all functionaries should go down to the low echelon and live with the producer masses. Thus, they should become skilled organizers and banner-holders of the struggle to inspire the revolutionary zeal and creativity of the workers by stimulating their spirit.

Strengthening the party's leadership is a decisive guarantee for winning victory in the revolution and construction. Upholding our party's leadership, we should unconditionally implement our party's line and policy in firm unity with the party and the leader without the slightest deviation whatever wind may blow. We should fight to the end to accomplish the chuche revolutionary cause, overflowing with confidence in sure victory and optimism.

We have the great leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party, and limitless might of the popular masses, who are united with the party and the leader with a single heart. We have the most superior socialist system and mighty foundation of the self-reliant socialist national economy.

Our people are vigorously advancing under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, following the banner of the glorious party, and with the chollima spirit and the spirit of the speed battle. We will attain a new brilliant victory in the socialist construction without fail. [applause]

Let us all vigorously fight to occupy the lofty peak of the Third 7-Year Plan and to expedite the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland in firm unity with the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea, headed by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song and by upholding the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea. [applause]

South Korea

No-Gorbachev Summit Meeting in San Francisco

No Tae-u Gives News Conference

SK0506055190 Seoul Television Service in Korean 0200 GMT 5 Jun 90

[News conference with President No Tae-u, at the Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, on 5 June following his meeting with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev—live, with passage by passage translation from Korean into English]

[Text] I have just concluded a very productive talk with President Gorbachev of the USSR. I found him a man of forthrightness and courage, true to the image of a statesman who has been shaping world affairs.

Although it was our first meeting, we exchanged our views on a variety of subjects in an open and amicable atmosphere, like men who have known each other for a long time.

This meeting between the presidents of the two countries, the ROK and the USSR, that have no diplomatic relations, is an epoch-making event. To us who have suffered from the division of the nation and who have gone through the tragedy of war due to the cold war system that has continued for 45 years since the end of World War II, this meeting between the leaders of the ROK and the USSR is in itself profoundly significant.

After today's talk, I am convinced that the Korean peninsula, a land of division, has now begun its giant strides toward peace and reunification. I believe that today's meeting will serve as a new milestone in achieving security and peace on the Korean peninsula and throughout the Northeast Asia, not to mention that it will promote bilateral relations between the ROK and the USSR.

Both I and President Gorbachev drew encouragement from the fact that opening and reform are instrumental in creating a new order of reconciliation and cooperation throughout the world. We also have agreed that we must make a joint effort to advance such a new order. We also concurred that it is about time that the waves of opening and reform reached the Northeast Asia and the Korean peninsula.

We no longer can allow the difference in ideologies and systems to stand in the way of the normal relations between countries. All the countries should build a more peaceful and prosperous world through mutual recognition and cooperation.

The deep impression that the Seoul Olympics left with us two years ago, when the East and West gathered together in one place to achieve the reconciliation of mankind in a festival, and the outcome of the Malta and Washington summit talks, are an indication of the fact that such a common desire has been fulfilled.

In this context, President Gorbachev and I have concurred that efforts for normalizing bilateral relations between the ROK and the USSR have already started and that the two countries should develop them into complete diplomatic relations.

We have also agreed to further expand the relations of exchange and cooperation in all such areas as diplomacy, economy, science, technology, and culture between our two countries.

As a result of today's talk, relations between the ROK and the USSR will open a new chapter of history after 86 years of discontinuation and of the unfortunate past.

The long discontinuation of relations between the two countries proves how treacherous a path the 20th century has traversed in Northeast Asia. Four wars have been fought in Northeast Asia, including Korea, since the outset of the 20th century, and these kept the bilateral relations from developing.

The Korean peninsula remains the last land of the cold war disputes. Under today's circumstances in which reunification of the two Germanys is becoming reality, the ROK can be effectively said to be the one and only country in the world whose territory is divided thanks to the cold war. Thanks to this meeting today between the leaders of the ROK and the USSR, the ice of the cold war has now begun to melt on the Korean peninsula. We are determined to make this thaw the beginning of a new era that unfurls peace and reunification on the Korean peninsula.

I made it clear to President Gorbachev that we do not want North Korea to remain isolated. I hope that the Soviet Union will further develop the already existing cooperative relations with North Korea just as it will develop good ties with the ROK.

What we are after is coexistence and co-prosperity between the North and South and the promotion of cooperation between them until reunification. I have called on President Gorbachev to help us induce North Korea to open itself and to develop relations of dialogue, exchange, and cooperation with us. President Gorbachev has demonstrated to the world his clear will to bring an end to the cold war on the Korean peninsula.

The normalization of the ROK-USSR relations will, ultimately, promote trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. Since the economies of the two countries are geographically close and there are factors of mutual dependence, they will greatly compliment each other for development.

According to northern policy, during the past year the ROK has established diplomatic relations with all of the East European countries save Albania and East Germany. This year we have established diplomatic relations with even Mongolia. In relations with China, over 20,000 people came and went between our two countries during the last year. At present, our way to Pyongyang is blocked. We have no alternative but to take a detour via Moscow and Beijing to go to Pyongyang.

This is not the best way but the second best way that we can choose. I think that North Korea, which is faced with difficulties at home and abroad, will abandon its lockout policy and will come to the path of openness and reform before long. If changes take place in North Korea, these will proceed very rapidly. We do not want to see disorder in North Korea. I am greatful to the United States for supporting our northern policy and for the cooperation so that it could be sucessful. I will leave for Washington tomorrow to meet U.S. President Bush. We will exchange frank views on the matters I discussed with President Gorbachev. Two weeks ago, when I visted Japan, I stressed that the ROK and Japan should liquidate the unhappy remains of the past and become close partners to open the bright future of Northeast Asia and the Pacific. I will discuss with President Bush measures to strengthen cooperation and joint efforts with our allies in the midst of reforms taking place in the world.

This will be my third meeting with President Bush in about a year's time. This is a demonstration of the close ties between Korea and the United States.

The Korean question is becoming one of the most urgent problems that must be solved for global peace. We are very pleased that progress toward that end has been achieved in San Francisco, a city of peace, and the birthplace of the United Nations. I would like to thank the citizens of this beautiful city for providing me with the venue for a very historic meeting.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I will be happy to answer any questions from you.

[Reporter from CHOSON ILBO] Excellency, you said that the top leaders of both nations agreed on the fact that the waves of reconciliation and reform should reach the Korean peninsula and Northeast Asia. Will you tell us about the issues you have discussed concerning relaxation of military tensions on the Korean peninsula, formulation of the structure of peace and, in particular, inducement and acceleration of North Korea's openness? Also, please tell us about any agreement you have reached on these issues during today's meeting?

[No] We discussed the military question as part of efforts to induce North Korea to openness. I stressed that we will never have military superiority over North Korea and will not maintain offensive forces. I also discussed the issue of reducing North Korea's military forces that are remarkably superior to ours, as well as the issue of our future efforts for North Korea's openness and cooperation.

[Reporter Yi Chong-ku from HANGUK ILBO] I am reporter Yi Chong-ku from the HANGUK ILBO. Will you tell us if you have exchanged views with President Gorbachev to your satisfaction and if there were any differences while discussing your views? You said an agreement was reached on establishing diplomatic relations. When do you expect that diplomatic relations will be established?

[No] We exchanged views sufficiently. We exchanged views on issues concerning peace in Northeast Asia and on the Korean peninsula and on economic cooperation. In principle, I can say that I did not find any basic difference in views between us.

Next, on normalizing the diplomatic relations, President Gorbachev stressed that our meeting itself signifies the beginning of the normalization of such relations. We both agreed that a little time and some procedures will be required for achieving complete diplomatic relations.

[Unidentified reporter, in English fading into Korean translation] Mr. President, welcome to San Francisco. You have flown tens of thousands of miles to hold historic summit talks with President Gorbachev in San Francisco, the city of peace. What I would like to know is what you feel in your heart now?

[No] As you know, Korea has been tied to the cold war structure for 45 years since World War II. I think that the summit talks were a great historic occasion through which we are completely freeing ourselves from the bondage of the cold war structure. Also, I think you know very well about our northern policy, which I have persistently carried out. I think that the summit talks are the greatest of the results we have achieved so far in carrying out our northern policy. We have transcended the cold war structure, and a new change and a new order have started on the Korean peninsula. I think that this will be an occasion to promote peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and, in the long run, to achieve reunification. I also think that this will be a step toward common prosperity and common development in our country, our Korean peninsula, Northeast Asia, and the world in general. I am deeply moved when I think that a country which has faced numerous difficulties in the past has become a country that can contribute to this common prosperity and development. The mayor of San Francisco and its citizens designated yesterday as No Tae-u Day. Also, they designated today as Gorbachev Day. I again thank you for your sincere cooperation.

[Unidentified reporter from THE FINANCIAL TIMES, in English fading into Korean translation] Mr. President, I am [words indistinct] from THE FINANCIAL TIMES. Some observers have speculated that the ROK's political and diplomatic goals and the Soviet Union's intention to overcome its economic crisis have converged. Therefore, I would like you to elaborate on your talks with President

Gorbachev concerning economic cooperation and, in particular, the development of Siberia.

[No] My talks with President Gorbachev did not work that way—one country emphasizing political and diplomatic needs and the other emphasizing economic needs. We discussed all the issues. As I have pointed out, the discussion was focused on how to achieve peace on the Korean peninsula and how to improve North-South relations. Of course, economic issues were discussed. We agreed to promote economic cooperation on a complementary basis. We also agreed to assign this task to experts. Thank you. I will answer a question by one more reporter. I would like a Japanese reporter to ask a question.

[Fukushima] Thank you very much, Your Excellency President. I am Fukushima, a reporter for Japan's KYODO. Did you invite President Gorbachev to visit the ROK, and did President Gorbachev invite you, President No Tae-u, to visit the Soviet Union?

[No] During our dialogue, we talked about such visits. We agreed that we will arrange such visits at an appropriate time. [applause]

Further on News Conference

SK0506025690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0246 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] San Francisco, June 4 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korean President No Tae-u and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev have agreed to normalize diplomatic relations between their two countries at an early date, it was announced Monday.

The agreement came in a historic meeting, the first ever between the leaders of the two nations, in the Fairmont Hotel on Monday afternoon during which they also agreed on exchange visits.

"President Gorbachev and I shared the view that improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and South Korea has already been studied and that this will lead to the normalization of diplomatic ties very soon," No told reporters after the meeting.

"As a result of my meeting with Gorbachev, normal bilateral relations will be restored in 87 years [as received]..." The Korean president said. "My meeting with President Gorbachev is an epoch-making event for peace and stability on the Korean peninsula."

In a one-hour meeting on the 23rd floor of the hotel, which was tightly cordoned off by Soviet security guards, No and Gorbachev also agreed to promote economic and cultural cooperation and exchanges between their nations, which have remained adversaries for more than 40 years, and make common efforts to induce North Korea to openness. The unprecedented meeting is seen as a grand culmination of Seoul's efforts to improve relations with the communist superpower and will lead to an important change in circumstances on the divided Korean peninsula and relations between South and North Korea, officials said.

"The Korean peninsula remains the last area of tension of the cold war...As a result of the meeting, the cold war ice began to crack," No said.

The two countries are likely to hold minister-level talks on opening ambassador-level diplomatic ties this year, possibly in July or August, Korean officials said.

No and Gorbachev invited each other to visit and each accepted, they said.

The Soviet President did not meet journalists to explain the outcome of the unofficial summit but left immediately for his country.

Gorbachev was quoted by No as saying that he hoped to improve Soviet relations with South Korea despite some difficulties in the situation surrounding his country and the Korean peninsula.

No said he asked the Soviet leader to cooperate in inducing Pyongyang to openness and reforms. "We don't want North Korea to remain isolated, and I told President Gorbachev that we hope relations between the Soviet Union and North Korea will further be developed," No said.

The meeting was attend by Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung, Senior Presidential Secretary for Economic Affairs Kim Chong-in, Presidential Spokesman Yi Su-chong, Senior Presidential Secretary for Protocol No Chang-hui and Presidential Adviser on Diplomacy and National Security Kim Chong-hui on the Korean side. Those attending on the Soviet side were not immediately known. The meeting was delayed for more than an hour due to Gorbachev's tight schedule.

No said they discussed exchange visits in the process of their talks and agreed make them at an opportune time.

When asked whether he got an invitation from Gorbachev, and gave Gorbachev one, the President replied: "Yes. In the process of our talks, we discussed the visit and agreed to do so in due process."

"We have agreed it is time for the waves of openness and detente to reach the Korean peninsula," No said. "Differences in ideology and political systems should no longer be allowed to obstruct normal relations between countries."

"We must improve relations with everyone who lives there," the Soviet president, referring to the Pacific region, said when he got into a car after the meeting with No.

He also told reporters he decided to meet with No because of commercial relations. "We have commercial relations and this is why we decided to have a meeting with him," Gorbachev said. The economic prosperity of

Korea is seen as leading to political ties with Moscow, a strong ally of North Korea and the main supplier of weaponry and technology to Pyongyang. The Soviet Union is Korea's second largest trading partner after China, among communist countries, with two-way trade between Seoul and Moscow reaching 599 million U.S. dollars last year and expected to surpass 1 billion dollars this year.

No will meet with U.S. President George Bush in Washington on Wednesday.

Agreement on Diplomatic Relations

SK0506111890 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Soviet President Gorbachev, following his summit talks with President No Tae-u today, strongly hinted that there was agreement in principle on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the ROK and the Soviet Union.

Soviet President Gorbachev stated that the Soviet Union will maintain good relations with all countries and all people in the world, stressing that the relations between states should not be made on a selective basis, thereby hinting that he agreed with President No Tae-u on the principle of the establishment of diplomatic relations at today's talks.

In reply to a question following the ROK-USSR summit talks on whether he agreed on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the ROK and the Soviet Union, President Gorbachev said as mentioned above, adding that he met the ROK president because of this principle of universality.

Also answering reporters' questions outside the Soviet Consulate on the ROK-USSR summit talks, President Gorbachev said, "Don't you have to pick the fruit when it is ripe?" implying that the time for the establishment of diplomatic relations between the ROK and the Soviet Union is mature. President Gorbachev had said immediately after the talks that the ROK and the Soviet Union have already had trade relations and that that was the reason he decided to hold the summit talks.

President Gorbachev said that a new wind of reconciliation is blowing in Asia, which has been a ground of confrontation with the arms race, and stressed that the Asian countries, such as the ROK, Japan, and China, should share the task of making efforts for the people of the entire world.

Meanwhile, Radio Moscow of the Soviet Union reported that the ROK-USSR summit talks have created a real sensation worldwide. It said that in the summit talks, discussion was held on the issue of establishing diplomatic relations, increasing economic cooperation between the two sides, and the maintenance of peace and reunification on the Korean peninsula, citing, unusually, the REUTER report that the meeting between President No Tae-u and President Gorbachev itself is of great significance.

Economic Cooperation Behind Summit

SK0506021090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0154 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Bangkok, June 5 (YONHAP)—A senior Soviet diplomat said here Monday that close economic cooperation is behind the development of political relations between South Korea and the Soviet Union.

Igor Rogachev, vice foreign minister for Asia and the Pacific, meeting with No Chae-won, head of the Korean delegation to the 46th general meeting of the U.N. Economic and Social Commission of Asia and Pacific (ESCAP), and Ambassador to Thailand Chong Chunyon, said moving from economic to political relations would provide important momentum for further strengthening ties between the two countries.

In an interview later in the day, Rogachev said he hoped the San Francisco talks between Presidents No Tae-u and Mikhail Gorbachev would contribute to easing tension on the Korean peninsula, peaceful reunification of Korea and further expansion of economic cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union.

Asked if he intended to visit Seoul to set up diplomatic relations between the two nations, Rogachev said diplomatic ties depended upon the result of Monday's summit talks in San Francisco.

He said he would go to China after the ESCAP session to brief Chinese leaders on Gorbachev's meetings with the U.S. and Korean presidents and to attend a Sino-Soviet conference on science and technology.

Gorbachev Says Trade Led to Talks

SK0506075290 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 5 Jun 90 p 1

[Reuters/Yonhap report from San Francisco]

[Text] After his talks with ROK President No Tae-u, Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev said that he decided to hold the talks because of trade relations.

Answering a reporter's question, as he was getting into a car immediately after the talks, President Gorbachev said, "We have trade relations, and this is the very reason why we decided to hold talks with him (President No)." [punctuation as published]

Door Closed on Cold War Era

SK0506093790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0815 GMT 5 Jun 90

["News analysis" by Hong Sang-pyo]

[Text] Seoul, June 5 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea and the Soviet Union have dramatically departed from more than 40 years of cold war confrontation and ventured into a new era by agreeing to normalize diplomatic relations at an early date.

The breakthrough came at the historic summit meeting between Korean President No Tae-u and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev in San Francisco, California, on Monday [4 Jun] afternoon, when they also agreed to pay each other visits after setting up full diplomatic ties.

The agreement is an epoch-making turning point that virtually liquidates the ideological confrontation surrounding the Korean peninsula, divided by the United States and the Soviet Union at the end of World War II and today the sole regional vestige of the cold war, analysts here say. "No's discussion of problems on the Korean peninsula with the leader of the Soviet Union, one of the two superpowers responsible for the division of the peninsula, is very meaningful," they say.

"President Gorbachev and I shared the view that improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and South Korea has already been started and that this will lead to the normalization of diplomatic ties very soon," No told reporters after the meeting. "As a result of my meeting with Gorbachev, normal bilateral relations will be restored (for the first time) in 87 years..." The Korean President said.

The two countries are expected to soon hold minister-level negotiations on establishing full ties, bringing a rapid change in the situation on the Korean peninsula, especially in relations between South and North Korea, the analysts said. The No-Gorbachev meeting is regarded as the culmination of South Korea's efforts to improve ties with the communist superpower in a bid to create favorable circumstances for better relations with North Korea and thus advance reunification.

Normalization of ties will pave the way for a peaceful and negotiated settlement of the Korean problem by the so-called four powers (the United States, the Soviet Union, China and Japan), which have a shared interest in altering the status quo of one of the most tense and strategic regions in the world, the analysts say.

"The cold war ice on the Korean peninsula has now begun to crack," No said. "We have agreed it is time for the waves of openness and detente to reach the Korean peninsula. Differences in ideology and political systems should no longer be allowed to obstruct normal relations between countries."

The agreement is also seen as a well-matched marriage of political and economic interests, with Moscow feeling it is necessary to have links with Seoul, especially in economic and trade fields, and Seoul needing ties with Moscow, particularly from the political point of view, for the sake of detente on the peninsula and the improved relations with its Northern neighbor, the analysts say.

The faster-than-expected move toward full ties between Moscow and Seoul, coupled with the fundamental change in the concept of ideological confrontation on the peninsula, will have a great impact on Pyongyang's attitude toward Seoul, they say. The move came as a shock to Pyongyang, which has already expressed its deep displeasure, but the North is also realistic and will respond positively to the Soviet move because it is dependent to Moscow in political, military and economic fields, the analysts say.

Seoul and Moscow have been adversaries since the Soviet Union occupied the Northern half of the peninsula and helped establish the communist government there after World War II. Moscow has been the main supplier of weaponry to the North under a mutual military treaty and Pyongyang's largest trade partner.

But the hostility between Seoul and Moscow began to abate in 1988, when the Soviets participated in the Seoul Olympic games.

In a military aspect, improved ties between the Soviet Union and South Korea may lead to arms control or reduction by both Seoul and Pyongyang, provided Moscow begins to restrict the flow of arms to the North, forcing it to come to the table for arms reduction talks with the South, the analysts say.

Normalization of ties is also be seen as the first step toward so-called cross recognition of both Koreas by the four powers—with the Soviet Union and China recognizing South Korea, and the United States and Japan recognizing North Korea.

In the wake of improved ties between Seoul and Moscow, North Korea and the United States have been moving toward upgrading their relations and Japan has repeatedly expressed its willingness to seek better ties with the North.

It will also help South Korea enter the United Nations, though China, one of five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council that have veto rights, apparently balks at the prospect, the analysts say.

Normalization of ties will substantially boost economic and trade ties between the two countries, whose two-way trade reached 599 million U.S. dollars last year and is expected to surpass 1 billion dollars this year. Gorbachev told reporters after his talks with No that commercial ties with South Korea were the reason he decided to hold the meeting, trying to play down the political significance while magnifying the economic meaning of the occasion.

With the unprecedented gesture of rapprochement toward South Korea, the Soviet leader may have been trying to play the "Korean card" to Japan, according to the analysts. Closer economic and trade ties between Seoul and Moscow will give Tokyo a reason to more actively seek economic links with the Soviets, they say. This Soviet desire was evident when officials accompanying Gorbachev on his trip to the United States expressed their disappointment with Japan's lukewarm attitude on economic cooperation with the communist giant.

From a strategic point of view in Northeast Asia, normalization of relations will give the Soviet Union more leverage on the peninsula, one of the vital strategic points in the Pacific region. If the Soviet Union establishes diplomatic ties with South Korea, it will become the first of the four powers to have official relations with both Koreas.

South Politicians Welcome Agreement

SK0506065890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0533 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 5 (YONHAP)—Politicians in South Korea gave a bipartisan welcome Tuesday [5 Jun] to the agreement between Seoul and Moscow to establish diplomatic relations, hailing it as an historic moment for peace and security on and around the Korean peninsula.

Rep. Pak Hui-tae, spokesman for the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP), said the summit meeting between President No Tae-u and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in San Francisco, during which the two agreed normalize ties [as received], was historic.

"The San Francisco summit has opened the first chapter in diplomatic relations between the Republic of Korea and the Soviet Union... now let's go to Pyongyang, our final destination, via Moscow... history will record today as a great day," he said.

Rep. Kim Tai-sik, spokesman for Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), said the PPD welcomed the agreement on early establishment of diplomatic ties.

"We regret, however, (No's) failure to mention the KAL [Korean Air] incident and other things during the talks. The talks proceeded one-sidedly in the way the Soviets had planned, and this tells us that No's government has again committed the error of self-abasing diplomacy. We demand that No and his government reflect upon this error," Kim said. The KAL incident refers to the Soviet shooting down of a Korean airliner off the Soviet-held territory of Sakhalin on Sept. 1, 1983, in which 269 people aboard perished.

Rep. Chang Suk-hwa, spokesman for a group of seven lawmakers tentatively named the Democratic Party, said his party welcomed the agreement on diplomatic relations as an historic event that would help improve inter-Korean relations. "To see more fruits from the just-ended summit, the government should conduct northern diplomacy based on national consensus in a cautious and consistent yet open manner," he said.

Editorial: Summit Aids Reunification

SK0406123490 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean 2 Jun 90 p 2

[Editorial: "The ROK-Soviet Summit Talks Should Contribute to Reunification—We Should Refrain From 'Demonstration Diplomacy' Aimed at Long-Term Power"]

[Text] People at home and abroad are taking extraordinary interest in the forthcoming summit talks to be held in the United States on 4 June between President No Tae-u and Soviet President Gorbachev, since it is certain that the talks will expedite the establishment of diplomatic relations between the ROK and the Soviet Union causing important changes in the situation surrounding the Korean peninsula, where the interests of the North and South Korea, the United States, the Soviet Union, China, and Japan are entangled.

It is true that the relations between the ROK and the Soviet Union have developed, particularly in economic fields, in such a way that the establishment of diplomatic relations can come at any time. The trade between the two countries, which began in a full-fledged manner since the 1988 Seoul Olympics, has expanded so rapidly that the total trade volume last year increased to $599 million, marking a growth of 106.8 percent over 1988. It is anticipated that the total trade volume this year will reach $1 billion. Hyundai Group and other business giants have been active in extending their markets to the Soviet Union, and 15 business groups are known to be operating joint ventures or preparing to enter the Soviet market.

With the economic exchanges increasing, the two countries agreed to establish trade offices and consular offices in 1989. In March of this year, Korean Air and the Soviet Aeroflot opened their ROK-Soviet air route, leading to active exchanges in the academic, cultural, and other domains.

With this background of economic and other exchanges, the ROK Government has pushed ahead with the early establishment of diplomatic relations. This government effort was well manifested last March when it sent a Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] and government delegation led by its co-representative Kim Yong-sam to the Soviet Union. The delegation met with Soviet officials and President Gorbachev as well. When co-representative Kim Yong-sam said, "We have agreed to establish diplomatic relations this year," upon his arrival home, we did not expect that the moves of the two countries for the establishment of diplomatic relations would lead to summit talks three months later.

What draws our attention, in particular, with the ROK-USSR summit talks only a few days away are the North Korean moves. North Korean President Kim Il-song, in a policy speech at the First Session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly, held on 24 May, stressed the "chuche socialism" and said that he will not come to North-South dialogue unless it is to discuss the alleviation of military and political tension. Some experts view this as a strong opposition of North Korea to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the ROK and the Soviet Union. North Korea even went so far as to banish from Pyongyang a TASS reporter who wrote an article critical of North Korea.

However, North Korea and the Soviet Union are allies maintaining close relations in political, military, diplomatic, and other areas. The Korean-Soviet Treaty on Goodwill, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance signed between the two countries in 1961 stipulates that "the two countries shall discuss any important internationial issues connected with the interest of the two countries," and "bear the obligation not to participate in any union, act, or step against each other." Therefore, it is common sense that the Soviet Union would not make a hurried approach to the ROK, aggravating its relations with North Korea. However, the abrupt meeting in San Francisco is causing some confusion. On 28 May, Radio Moscow reported that North Korean Ambassador to the Soviet Union Son Song-pil and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze recently met and exchanged views on matters of common interest between the two countries. We are led to suspect that the Soviet Union discussed with North Korea at this meeting the matters concerning the ROK-Soviet summit talks and the establishment of diplomatic relations, but the North Korean Foreign Ministry stated that North Korea has not been officially notified of them.

Anyhow, the establishment of diplomatic relations between the ROK and the Soviet Union will bring about important changes in the cold-war structure in Northeast Asia, including the Korean peninsula. Should the ROK Government take advantage of these changes and attempt to isolate North Korea, it will not help ease tentions on the Korean peninsula or expedite reunification.

We are against any attempt, if any, by President No Tae-u to deal with diplomatic issues in meeting with Gorbachev for the purpose of long-term power. It is good for the ROK to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and begin exchanges in various fields, but it would be subjected to international criticism if it intended to cover up the failure in internal politics with a diplomatic show of success. Therefore, we hope that President No will utilize the summit talks in such a way as to help realize the reunification of the Korean peninsula and the nation.

Loan to Soviet Union Under Discussion

SK0206054190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0510 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 2 (YONHAP)—South Korea is considering a loan for Moscow worth billions of U.S. Dollars and is preparing to participate in construction and forest development projects in the Soviet Union. Deputy Prime Minister Yi Sung-yun said Saturday, "I understand the matter of a loan to the Soviet Union is under discussion."

He did not go into the details of the loan, but said, "The Soviet Union is much more important than other east european countries, such as Hungary and Poland, and the scale of loan will have something to do with this." According to news reports, the Soviet Union has asked Korea for 5 billion dollars in loans and the government is carefully considering offering 3-4 billion dollars.

But Kim Chong-in, senior presidential secretary for economic affairs, denied the reports Friday and said, "The Soviet Union has never asked for... And we have never considered loans."

A government offical said Korea is seeking ways to provide the Soviet Union with capital, but since it is not a developing nation the Soviet Union is ineligible for loans from the overseas cooperation fund. The government is looking into alternatives such as export credit financing from the Korea export-import bank and loans from Korean banks. The economic planning board said some 30 investment projects are on the drawing boards of Korea's conglomerates to expand bilateral economic cooperation. The government will finance projects targeted at the Soviet Union after ascertaining their feasibility.

Korean construction companies hope to participate in projects in the Soviet Union in cooperation with firms from China, Japan and north Korea. Cooperation is designed to solve problems stemming from the shortage of labor in South Korea and lack of government-level accords to protect investments.

The government may send a team to survey forest development projects in the Soviet Union, especially in Siberia. A government official predicts the Soviet Union will emerge as an important supplier of timber for construction and plywood if bilateral economic cooperation accelerates. The advantages of buying timber from Moscow include the high quality of Soviet timber and the relatively short transportation distance.

The euphoria surrounding Seoul-Moscow economic cooperation and trade is based on improving relations between the former enemies as shown in the summit meeting between Presidents No Tae-u and Mikhail Gorbachev on Monday in San Francisco, California.

Kim Tae-chung Urges Caution in Loans to USSR

SK0206054590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0517 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 2 (OANA-YONHAP)—Kim Tae-chung's opposition party cautioned the government Saturday [2 Jun] to bear in mind the nation's economic situation and investment safety when it discusses expanding economic cooperation with the Soviet Union.

"Though there is no change in our position in support of a South Korea-Soviet summit meeting, we cannot but express worries over reports about offering Moscow 3 billion U.S. Dollars in loans," a statement by Kim's Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) said.

"The scale of economic cooperation should be decided after taking our economic ability into consideration," it said. "It is risky to provide a loan without deep consideration of its efficiency and the concept of cost."

The PPD said investment protection and prevention of double taxation accords should be signed to ensure investment safety as a precondition to expanding economic cooperation.

According to news reports, the Soviet Union has asked Korea for 5 billion U.S. Dollars in loans and Seoul is considering a loan package of 3 billion dollars to substantially promote economic relations with the communist country.

Senior government officials have denied the reports, but some also hinted loans may hinge on a political decision during summit talks between Presidents No Tae-u and Mikhail Gorbachev on Monday or negotiations on opening full diplomatic ties.

PRC Comments on No-Gorbachev Summit Talks

SK0306135990 Seoul Television Service in Korean 1200 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Report by correspondent Han Chun-yop from Beijing]

[Text] In connection with the Korean-Soviet summit talks between No Tae-u and Gorbachev on 4 June, China, which has remained silent so far, has reported through the (CANKAO XIAOXI), an internal publication for party members, that the talks will have an important effect on Korea-China relations.

Quoting a UPI report from Seoul and a JIJI report from Tokyo, respectively, the 2 June (CANKAO XIAOXI) reported that talks between South Korean President No Tae-u and Soviet leader Gorbachev will be held on 4 June to put an end to the state of hostility on the divided Korean peninsula.

Saying that the talks between No Tae-u and Gorbachev are the first state leader-level talks between Korea and the Soviet Union, which have no diplomatic relations, the (CANKAO XIAOXI) has further reported that the northward policy of South Korea will reach a pitch as a result of the talks.

Along with this, the (CANKAO XIAOXI) has added that the talks are likely to drastically change the state of the protracted cold war and confrontation on the divided Korean peninsula; that obviously relations between North and South Korea will be greatly affected by the talks; and that the talks will have an important effect on relations between Japan and North Korea, between China and North Korea, and between Korea and China.

Editorial on US-Soviet Summit: Cold War Ended

SK0506001190 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Jun 90 p 8

[Text] After four days of high-profile exertion to produce more than symbolic progress in superpower ties, Presidents George Bush and Mikhail Gorbachev pronounced their second summit a success Sunday, frankly admitting nagging differences on Germany and Lithuania but saying they were closer personally and would meet regularly, perhaps annually.

To be sure, the high point of the summit was Friday's initialing of a long-sought framework agreement on the main items of a START treaty for possible signing this year. Another highlight was their signing of accords on eliminating production of poison gas, sharp cuts in chemical weapons arsenals and a host of trade, scientific and cultural pacts.

Paradoxically, however, their biggest success—promises of expanded trade and arms reduction—will have little immediate impact. What Bush and Gorbachev did most was establish markers for future advancement and a framework for broader cooperation, burying old problems while kicking new ones down the road. It will certainly be some time before commodity-starved Muscovites, standing in line for bread and butter, see any benefit from the trade accord signed during the summit. The accord was merely a gateway to the real prize the Soviets were after: coveted most favored nation status, which would dramatically reduce tariffs on Soviet exports to the United States.

In the area of arms control, Bush and Gorbachev agreed on the major terms of a cut in strategic nuclear weapons. Its one-third reduction would be historic enough, but not as deep as the 50 percent first proposed. This boils down to the stark reality that each country would be left with 8,000 to 10,000 nuclear weapons, a formidable balance of terror.

Nothing was disclosed on the substance of their discussion on the pressing issues of regional conflicts including Korea. Not a single word emerged on the question of Pyongyang signing the nuclear safeguards agreement of the International Atomic Energy Agency, though it is an issue that is vital in light of the north Korean regime's wantonness in its military adventurism.

Despite all these not so rosy assessments, the summit did achieve one major goal: The superpowers took the first real steps to erase the legacies of the Cold War—the arms race, mistrust, psychological and ideological struggle and all that. The seemingly modest accords they hammered out reflected the political urgency of cementing a foundation for the post-Cold War period. In their own words, they declared the superpowers to be poised at the threshold of "a brand new era" and the start of a "long road to a long-lasting period of peace."

To say the very least, the summit could thus be looked upon as momentum for depolarizing the world political order toward easing confrontational tension. Perhaps it could help the Pyongyang leadership become aware of the folly of remaining recalcitrant, wrapped up in a cocoon of isolation.

North's Return of Soldiers Remains Analyzed

SK0206060590 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 28 May 90 p 3

[Article by reporter Cho Hyon-uk: "Pyongyang's Enticement Through Returning Remains of U.S. Soldiers"]

[Text] It seems that with its return of the five remains of U.S. soldiers killed during the Korean war on 28 May through the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] in Panmunjom as an occasion North Korea will further strengthen its appeasement policy toward the United States in the future. What draws our particular attention is that eight U.S. congressmen, including Montgomery, chairman of the House of Representatives Veterans Affairs Committee, participated in the ceremonial functions for returning the remains in Panmunjom.

North Korea originally asked the United States to send a congressional delegation to Pyongyang to receive the remains of U.S. soldiers. When the United States rejected this Pyongyang request North Korea again sent a letter to Montgomery through a diplomatic contact in Beijing, and Ho Chong, deputy ambassador to the North Korean mission to the United Nations, directly met with Montgomery.

However, the United States asserted that the remains of U.S. soldiers should be returned through the MAC in Panmunjom in accordance with the Armistice Agreement. For this, North Korea put a compromise proposal that the return of the remains be made through Panmunjom under the participation of a U.S. congressional delegation. Thus, the returning of the remains was realized. In a press conference in Helsinki on 15 May Chon In-chol, vice foreign minister of North Korea, expressed the hope that the visit of a U.S. congressional delegation to South Korea to receive the remains of U.S. soldiers would become a breakthrough for improving relations between the United States and North Korea.

In his policy speech at the First Session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] on 24 May Kim Il-song said "the United States is a party concerned which is directly responsible for the Korean question and should, therefore, play positive roles in achieving Korea's reunification."

North Korea has thus far termed the United States as "the U.S. imperialists, inveterate enemies." However, Kim Il-song's policy speech delivered this time over Pyongyang radio did not openly denounce the United States, except for one or two issues, and, instead, stressed on the need for a positive U.S. role in the Korean question. From such an attitude of North Korea, we can easily feel North Korea's intention to approach the United States.

Last November, North Korea newly organized the Foreign Affairs Committee in the SPA, which is its legislative body, and appointed Ho Tam, who has been known as an expert on international diplomacy, as its chairman. At the recent SPA session North Korea promoted Kim Yong-sun, who was vice chairman of the SPA Foreign Affairs Committee and concurrently director of the International Affairs Department of the party Central Committee, to secretary of the party Central Committee for international affairs. Thus, North Korea established a firm foundation to strengthen its diplomatic activity toward the U.S. Congress.

The purpose of such moves of Pyongyang to strengthen contacts with the United States is to restore its diplomatic foundation in East European countries and the Soviet Union, as well as in nonaligned countries which has been seriously weakened by our successful northern policy.

By trying to directly approach the United States North Korea is attempting to conceal its true intention of evading North-South dialogue. Choe U-chin, deputy director of the North Korean Peace and Disarmament Research Institute, who attended a recent symposium in Washington, said that "the United States is responsible not only for the cause and the present situation of the Korean question, but also for its solution." Thus, he tried to advertise again its hackneyed tripartite talks theory.

The U.S. side, as well, admits that the return of the remains of U.S. soldiers will be conducive to improving relations between the United States and North Korea. On 14 May U.S. State Department Spokesperson Tutwiler said that "we welcome the agreement on returning the remains of U.S. soldiers." But, Spokesperson Tutwiler added that "to improve relations between the United States and North Korea it is imperative to solve various issues. Among them are the issue of North Korea's declaration of renouncing terrorist activities and the issue of North Korea signing a nuclear safety agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency." Thus, the spokesperson clarified again the conditions and principles that the United States has adhered to in improving relations with North Korea.

Judging from these facts, we can clearly say that the return of the remains of U.S. soldiers this time was an opportunity for both the United States and North Korea to more elaborately sound out the intent of the other side. What our government authorities are interested in is North Korea's new card to show to the United States when it finds the present card of returning the remains of U.S. soldiers useless.

Ambassador Gregg Replies to Student Group

SK0506002190 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Jun 90 p 2

[Text] U.S. Ambassador to Korea Donald P. Gregg has said the Kwangju incident in 1980 was a "Korean affair" which can be solved only by Koreans.

In a reply to a letter which a major dissident group, Chonminnyon [National Democratic Alliance of Korea], sent to U.S. Secretary of State James Baker May 23, the ambassador said the allegation that the United States was responsible for the incident is "false."

"Relying on false allegations only serves to delay the necessary healing of the wound," he said.

He also claimed in the letter dated May 29 that Chonminyon's charge that the United States directs Korean politics is both false and insulting to Korean society.

"Koreans can think very well for themselves. The success or failure of Korean democracy will depend on what Koreans do," he said.

Amb. Gregg further said the United States cooperated in the National Assembly investigation of the Kwangju incident in recognition of the deep wound that incident left.

The Chonminyon group sent an open letter to Secretary Baker May 22 on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Kwangju incident, charging that the United States is responsible for the incident because it controls military operations in Korea.

Lynn Joseph Turk, first secretary at the U.S. Embassy in Seoul, also sent a similar letter to Chondaehyop [National Council of University Student Representatives], a national body of radical students, May 29, in response to its May 22 letter.

North's Arms Reduction Proposal Reported

SK0206022790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0207 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 2 (YONHAP)—North Korea has made an arms reduction proposal that calls for the creation of a peace area inside the Demilitarized Zone to build confidence between Seoul and Pyongyang, the NAEWOE PRESS, South Korea's official North Korea watcher, reported Saturday.

Pyongyang also suggested halting military drills at division level and above or conducted jointly with foreign forces on the Korean peninsula as well as setting up an inter-Korean hot line, NAEWOE said quoting Radio Pyongyang, monitored here Friday.

North Korea proposed that the two Koreas cut troop levels to under 100,000 after three reductions within three or four years.

The proposals came at the end of a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee, the Supreme People's Assembly and the Administration Council in the North Korean capital, called to discuss easing tension and guaranteeing peace on the peninsula, according to Radio Pyongyang.

The North dusted off its call for direct talks with the United States or tripartite talks including South Korea to discuss the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and proposed the two Koreas sign a non-aggression declaration as a precursor to easing tension and achieving reunification of the divided peninsula.

Pyongyang also suggested making the peninsula a nuclear-free area and pulling out U.S. forces in proportion to arms reduction between South and North Korea.

To guarantee peace after arms reduction, the North proposed that neutral supervisory troops be stationed inside the Demilitarized Zone dividing the two Koreas and set up an inter-Korean military committee headed by a chief of staff-level officer to consult on arms control and solve military conflicts.

The new proposals streamline and modify the four principles of guaranteed peace on the Korean peninsula and comprehensive peace made in November 1988, according to NAEWOE. They are regarded as follow-ups to a recent address by North Korean leader Kim Il-song to the People's Assembly.

In the speech, Kim called for adopting a non-aggression pact with South Korea, signing a peace pact with the United States, reducing arms and withdrawing American troops from South Korea.

Pyongyang's overtures coincide with the superpower summit in Washington and talks between South Korean President No Tae-u and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in San Francisco on Monday.

North Urged To Change Attitude Toward Dialogue

SK0206014590 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Jun 90 p 8

[Editorial: "Time for change in N.K. Stance"]

[Text] Pyongyang, which has repeatedly turned a deaf ear to Seoul's overtures to resume inter-Korea dialogue, suggested Thursday it may terminate its long-standing boycott of dialogue with South Korea. The sudden, yet to be proven turnabout in North Korea's attitude was revealed in reports carried by its official media, which quoted North Korea's official delegations for talks with the South as saying, "The suspended dialogue must be resumed without delay."

It came only hours after Seoul announced unprecedented talks between President No Tae-u and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in San Francisco Monday. The scheduled No Gorbachev summit, which could pave the way for the establishment of full diplomatic ties between

Seoul and Moscow, it seems, must have prodded Pyongyang to hastily announce its readiness to resume the now-deadlocked inter-Korea dialogue.

Being the traditional ally of Pyongyang, Moscow could certainly exercise a great deal of influence over North Korea. It is believed that Moscow still has considerable leverage to induce change in the attitude of Pyongyang. In addition to its inseparable trade relations with Moscow, North Korea is heavily dependent on the Soviet Union for assistance and technology in pushing ahead with its economic and military modernization efforts.

Regardless of what prompted North Korea to break away from its lengthy boycott of inter-Korea dialogue, the move is welcome, although Pyongyang's recent behavior within and without the Korean Peninsula leads us to remain skeptical about the real intention behind such reports from the Pyongyang regime, whose adventurous unpredictability is beyond the imagination of people with common sense.

Thus, regrettably but realistically, there exists deep distrust between the divided halves as a result of over four decades of territorial division. An earnest effort to restore mutual trust, by virtue of dialogue and expansion of reciprocal cooperation, is, needless to say, a prerequisite to ensuring successful improvement of inter-Korea relations.

Yet, we should not allow the present tense situation on the Korean Peninsula to linger any longer. We should find what steps it is possible to take in that direction. Not propaganda-minded rhetoric, but earnest and substantial action is in order.

Pyongyang offered the resumption of talks, without referring to concrete steps. But, we must see to it that the opportunity is best exploited to reduce tension and promote exchanges between Seoul and Pyongyang toward peace and reconciliation in Northeast Asia and the world, for that matter.

We are now witnessing unexpectedly great cataclysms almost everywhere in the world. The demand and need for effective dialogue is self-evident to all Koreans on both sides of the Demilitarized Zone. Pyongyang must now stop quibbling and follow the worldwide current of openness and cooperation in an age of new detente between West and East. The opportunity is fleeting for North Korea. Pyongyang must not miss the chance. If it refuses to bend, it is destined to be broken

North Defector Arrives From Philippines

SK0206021590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0203 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Seoul, June 2 (YONHAP)—A North Korean fireman who has defected to South Korea arrived Friday from the Philippines.

Kim Song, 30, driver of a fire engine, arrived at Kimpo International Airport from Manila with a South Korean diplomat.

Kim defected to an unidentified South Korean Embassy in May, since when he has been under interrogation.

Changes in DPRK Leadership Analyzed

SK0306124090 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 31 May 90 p 23

[Article by reporter Yu Yong-ku from the column "Today's North Korea"]

[Text] The most striking characteristics of North Korea's recent rearrangement of the power structure at the 18th plenary session of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and the First Session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] are the consolidation of the "unitary leadership" system centered around Kim Il-song and the succession system for Kim Chong-il, the invariable honoring of the anti-Japanese partisan generation, and the distinct emergence of technocrats in the economic and other fields.

The most notable figures among the partisan generation in the recent shakeup are Choe Kwang and Kim Chol-man, and the most conspicuous technocrats are Han Song-yong and Choe Yong-nim.

Chief of the General Staff of the Army Choe Kwang, who was once an alternate Political Bureau member, has been appointed Political Bureau member ranked eighth and vice chairman of the National Defense Commission. This is a quick promotion. Choe joined an anti-Japanese guerrilla unit in the mid-1930s and worked as the commander of the 13th Division of the People's Army during the Korean War.

Choe Kwang, a power-holder in the army, was already appointed chief of the general staff of the army in February of 1963. In 1969, he was purged for his involvement in the Kim Chang-pong incident, an anti-Kim Il-song movement. However, he reemerged as the chairman of the People's Committee of South Hwanghae Province in April 1977. In this way, he has gone through ups and downs. In February 1988, Choe replaced O Kuk-yol as the chief of the general staff of the army, thus rising again nominally and substantially as an influential power-holder next to O Chin-u in the military. Also, he has emerged as a key figure of the party and the military this time.

Kim Chol-man, who was appointed alternate Political Bureau member and member of the Military Commission at the Sixth Congress of the party in 1980, has failed to show any noteworthy activities, but this time has reemerged again as an alternate Political Bureau member and a member of the National Defense Commission.

In 1935, Kim fought as an anti-Japanese guerrilla in the area of Mt. Changbai in East Manchuria and participated in the Korean War as the commander of a regiment. Kim, a typical military man who once served as the deputy chief of the general staff of the army, is among the figures who represent the partisan generation.

Placing members of the partisan group at high posts is interpreted as North Korea's efforts to emphasize the "revolutionary tradition."

Han Song-yong, a technocrat of the machine industrial field, was chosen as an alternate member of the party Central Committee at the Sixth Congress in 1980 and as a member of the Central Committee, an alternate Political Bureau member, and a party secretary in 1988. Having been promoted to a Political Bureau member ranked 10th this time, Han is one of the figures worth paying attention to.

Choe Yong-nim is a practical cadre who worked as the director of a department of the party Central Committee in the 1970s and who was chosen as an alternate Political Bureau member at the Sixth Congress in 1980. Having dynamically worked as a Political Bureau member in August 1981 and as first vice prime minister of the State Administration Council in April 1984, he was abruptly relieved of his posts in the party and the government in October 1985 and has been "forgotten" by the people since then. This time he has reemerged as an alternate Political Bureau member, vice prime minister, and chairman of the State Planning Commission. In view of his past career, it is probable that he will be included in the core of power in the future.

Choe Tae-pok is an education specialist who had worked as the chairman of the Educational Committee of the State Administration Council in the 1980s and who was appointed as a party secretary in charge of educational affairs in December 1986. Choe's promotion suggests that North Korea will further strengthen ideological and technological education.

In addition to these changes in personnel affairs, there have also been changes in the power structure. What is noteworthy is the exaltation, expansion, and reorganization of the "National Defense Commission." At the recent SPA session, the election of the National Defense Commission members was held right after the election of vice presidents, thus showing that the National Defense Commission is ranked before the Central People's Committee.

In view of the election of Kim Chong-il as first vice chairman of the National Defense Commission, a new post, this organization is expected to play a considerably important role.

Besides these, there are some partial changes in power organs.

The Diplomatic Committee was formed in the SPA last November. In the wake of this, the "Reunification Policy Deliberation Committee" was organized this time and Yun Ki-pok, a South Korean affairs specialist, party secretary, and vice chairman of the Central Committee for the Promotion of National Reunification, was elected as its chairman. This is shown as intending to further enhance the function and role of the SPA in connection with diplomacy toward the South and the Western world.

The State Administration Council was changed from the "13 committees-25 ministries-1 academy" system into the "14 committees-25 ministries-1 academy" system. This has resulted from the merger of the State Control Committee under the Central People's Committee into the State Administration Council, the abolition of the Ministry of Joint Venture Industry, and the establishment of the Ministry of Marine Transport.

In particular, the prime minister and vice prime ministers of the State Administration Council were excluded from the Central People's Committee, and the chairmen of the provincial and municipal people's committees were included in it.

This restructure of organs is interpreted as measures taken to specialize the function of government committees and ministries and to more efficiently manage them.

Correction to Communication Circuits With Moscow

SK0306023290

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Communication Circuits With Moscow Planned," published in the 1 June East Asia DAILY REPORT, page 32. Make sourceline read: Seoul YONHAP in English 0559 GMT 1 Jun 90 (instead of Pyongyang KCNA)

Burma

Students Union Calls for Release of Detainees

BK0306105290 Hong Kong AFP in English 1047 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] Rangoon, June 3 (AFP)—Burma's banned Students Union called here Sunday [3 June] for the release of all political detainees in a post-election statement stronger than that of the winning pro-democracy party. The union, which led nationwide pro-democracy protests in 1988 but was outlawed after the military coup that year, praised the elections as a "historical change" and said they must be followed by generals handing over power to a civilian government.

The statement was stronger than that of the winning party, the National Leaugue for Democracy (NLD), in general elections May 27. An NLD statement Friday avoided any mention of political detainess, despite its leader Aung San Suu Kyi being under house arrest since July when she called the ruling junta "fascist." She has not been charged but has been confined to her home for up to one year for instigating unrest.

The junta, the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) says it has no political prisoners, only people arrested for criminal acts. Diplomats say some 3,000 political activists are in prison or in interrogation centers, including Students Union leader Min Ko Naing. Acting chief Ko Ko Gyi said that the Students Union sought peaceful political change under the ruling junta. "We know that the political process must be settled on the table. There must be negotiation," he said.

Article Examines Situation Following Elections

BK0406053790 Bangkok THE NATION in English 4 Jun 90 p 9

[Article by Yindi Loetcharoenchok examining the post-election scenario in Burma entitled: "Burma Army Still Holds Key to Future"]

[Text] The May 27 general elections mark only the beginning of a long road which will lead Burma either back to the old dictatorial military rule or on the path towards democracy. Just to get to the start last week, the Burmese people had to waste three decades and unaccountable human resources. And the next task will be for the military to return power to the people. But a question mark hangs over this.

The poll, the first in 30 years when 21 million Burmese expressed their free choice without fear of reprisal, was, to some Burmese exiles, a peaceful public condemnation of the armed forces which had betrayed their the country and its people. The elections, according to a well-known Burma watcher, was not the kind of polls in the Western sense but rather a referendum in which the Burmese decided what they wanted—a multi-party democratic system or authoritarian rule under a single-party.

The result turned out to be beyond anybody's imagination. It stunned not only the Burmese people and the world but also the military leadership, which of course had never thought that after all its intimidation and suppression of dissension, the people would dare stand up against them. And, what's more, they overwhelmingly voted for the opposition National League for Democracy, whose leaders Aung San Suu Kyi and Tin U are still under house arrest and imprisoned respectively. Burma watchers agreed that it was a miscalculation on the part of the Armed Forces which were confident that the 485 seats at stake in the elections would be shared among the 93 parties and that neither the League nor the promilitary National Unity Party would win a ruling majority.

Despite the League's apparent victory, the exiles have warned against any premature exhilaration. They believe that Burma is still far from achieving democracy. To them, a major and unpredictable obstacle is awaiting Burma. And that is the call for the military junta to peacefully and smoothly transfer its absolute authority to the people. The junta, officially known as the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC), has repeatedly declared that it would relinquish power only if and when a constitution was drafted and a strong government was established. The issue is not only sensitive, but its process could lead to an explosive outcome which no Burmese of course wants to experience again.

While most of the Burmese exiles and students, who were recently interviewed, were pessimistic about the military surrendering its power and had not ruled out the possibility of a violent transitional period, some Western and Asian diplomats here were fairly optimistic that the transfer would be peaceful. The dissidents have reasons to be fearful. They believe that after all these years of being the sole authority without any domestic challenge or rivalries, the military, enjoying full power and privileges was not about to give up easily.

The military also fears a collapse of its strongly united institution and the blacklash from the public for past mistreatments and crimes that they had suffered at the hand of the ruling power. And what is worse, the military continues to carry the misconception that all it did for so long was for the good of the nation and that the people fully backed them. In the view of foreign diplomats, the regime of Gen [General] Saw Maung would try to prolong its stay in power. But, at the same time it is beginning to dawn on them that the longer they cling to power, the more discontented the people will be.

"They (the Army) do not trust the National League for Democracy or Aung San Suu Kyi, but they have to make some concession because some of their subordinates even voted for Suu Kyi's party," said one diplomat. However, before the official poll results are announced and a new government comes into being, the Saw Muang regime would continue to govern the country, said another. "I hope the Burmese people will not resort to anything drastic. Burma needs some authority to run the country. I hope Saw Maung and his military colleagues will behave themselves," he said.

The envoys and some Thai authorities did not totally rule out the possibility of public protests if the military refused to step down. A Western diplomat said he finds foreign journalists and the Burmese outside Burma more cautious and sceptical of the military's intentions than the people inside the country. "They should not take up any sensitive issue which could provide the military a pretext to make a comeback just like the uprising in 1988," said a Thai official.

But the mood of the Burmese people currently seems first towards securing the release of their charismatic opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi, who has been under house arrest since last July. The League also put the release of the 44-year-old leader who has risked her life in criticizing the military as the top priority. Suu Kyi, now seems to be the only figure who can handle the delicate manoeuvres that are needed to transfer power from the military to an elected government. The League's acting leaders, like the general public, are conscious and careful not to provoke any incident. They will certainly tread carefully when negotiating with the Saw Maung junta for the liberty to Suu Kyi. "They know that if they agitate for her freedom, the military will have a pretext to return," said a Western diplomat who has been monitoring Burma for years. He believes the general Burmese would hide their desire for Aung San Suu Kyi's release and pretend not to know what was going on behind the scenes—the same way they did and shocked the army by overwhelming voting for her party. He was also optimistic that Saw Maung would release her soon.

To some diplomats and Thai authorities, the transfer of power could be quite peaceful if both the junta and the Opposition managed to work out a compromise on some thorny issues. The military certainly wants a guarantee that its defence and security institutions be left untouched, no retaliation for their past maladministration, mistreatments and that it not be excluded from the new government. But a Thai official has questioned the stability and unity of the opposition. "The National League for Democracy itself is not a political party in the general sense," said the official. He said it was more of a united front with the common objective of toppling the military's dictatorial rule. "They (the League) don't seem to have a clear policy on national politics, economics and ethnic conflicts," said the official. He also feared that the junta would try to split the League's unity.

Some Thai authorities shared some diplomats' assessment that the final political scenario in Burma would be a combination of political parties in a coalition government with the League as the major voice and the military assuming national security and defence roles. An equation similar to Thai politics when senior army officers were invited to join the government to secure military loyalty, they said. To get to the final stage, both the military and the opposition need to open a dialogue and settle matters peacefully among themselves.

Meanwhile, there should be no agitation in urban areas and rural and border operations of both the army and the anti-Rangoon ethnic groups should cease. The ethnic jungle fighters had enough savvy not to provide the army with the excuse to hang on to power when they announced a unilateral ceasefire. Their move, which would supplement the relative calm in urban centres should provide an atmosphere conducive for peaceful negotiations among the parties concerned.

Burma needs a rest from domestic turmoils and tragedies. The Burmese of all races need to work towards reconciliation and compromise and be united for the good of the country. At the same time the Burmese military, which has been exercising absolute authoritarian power, needs to learn to abide by the rules. Gen Saw Maung and his military men must realize by now the people's true desire and sentiment. They have no excuse not to step down and let the civilians take over the running of the country. They must not forget that the world is watching to see if they will honour their pledge of transferring power to a civilian government and return to the barracks.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Reportage on Visit of India's Prime Minister

Bilateral Talks Issues Viewed

BK0406045890 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0310 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 4 (BERNAMA)—India's desire to step up economic relations with Malaysia will be emphasised in talks between Indian Prime Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh and his Malaysian counterpart Dr. Mahathir Mohamed during the Indian leader's two-day official visit to the country beginning Monday [4 June].

"Following the bilateral discussions, we hope to add a great deal vigour to existing relations as both countries have so much in common," said Indian Foreign Minister I.K. Gujral.

The Indian Prime Minister who attended the first G-15 summit which ended Sunday [3 June], is staying back for the official visit to Malaysia. The visit by V.P. Singh comes 22 years after the last official visit to Malaysia by an Indian Prime Minister—the late Indira Gandhi in 1968.

Gujral told BERNAMA Sunday that both India and Malaysia have benefited a great deal in the past from each other's experiences and this has served as a platform for enhancing relations in the future. Noting that both countries have much to offer each other, he pointed out that there was a need to bridge the wide gap in the trade imbalance in Malaysia's favour.

"A lot needs to be done. I hope we will be able to resolve and find ways to balance the existing bilateral trade during the talks."

Last year Malaysia exported M$902.9 million (about $334 million) worth of primary commodities to India, comprising mainly palm oil, rubber, tin, and timber and imported only M$ 449.1 million (about $166 million) worth of goods from that country.

India's purchase of processed palm oil made up the bulk of her imports from Malaysia, averaging between M$600 (about $222) and M$800 million ($296 million) a year.

Gujral said India was facing a foreign exchange "crunch."

"Malaysia can help by buying more from us. We should sit together and identify how Malaysia can buy more Indian goods and expertise while exploring the possibility of setting up more joint venture projects." He gave an assurance that India would not move away from its dependence on Malaysian palm oil despite the fact that she was also buying from Indonesia. "Indonesian palm oil is cheaper and any consumer would take into account the price factor when purchasing such large quantities."

India was the largest market for Malaysia palm oil, importing more than one million tons until 1987.

Mahathir, Singh Meet 4 Jun

BK0406145590 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 4 Jun 89

[Text] Malaysia and India agree to enhance their bilateral relations in trade, transportation, tourism, and technology transfer. Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed, in his discussion with his Indian counterpart, Mr. V.P. Singh, in Kuala Lumpur today, [words indistinct] matters pertaining to trade, air services, and cooperation to boost the tourism industry.

The deputy secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Datuk Abdul Majid Mohamed, said this when briefing newsmen on the talks. The two prime ministers, accompanied by their ministers and officials, met for about two hours.

Datuk Abdul Majid said India had offered its expertise in a solar energy project. Universiti Sains Malaysia [Science University of Malaysia] is to carry out the project. He said both sides will consider upgrading the joint committee to a commission. The two governments will also consider increasing flight frequencies. The Tourism Development Corporation should establish closer ties.

Mr. V.P. Singh briefed Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir on India's relations and policies toward its neighboring countries, such as Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bangladesh, and China. He also told Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir that the Kashmir issue would be settled politically.

Singh, Gujral Leave for Home

BK0506051690 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0307 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 5 (BERNAMA)—Indian Prime Minister V.P.Singh left for home Tuesday [5 June] after a two-day official visit to Malaysia.

Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed and his wife, Dr. Siti Hasmah Mohamed Ali, Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar and Deputy Defence Minister Abang Abu Bakar Mustaffa, who was minister-in-attendance, were at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport to bid farewell to Singh.

The Indian premier, who attended the three-day G-15 summit which ended in Kuala Lumpur on Sunday [3 Jun], stayed behind for a two-day official visit.

Also departing on the same Air India flight was the Indian Foreign Minister I.K.Gujral.

Cambodia

Phnom Penh Sees Talks as Test of Patriotism

BK0406143590 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Station commentary: "An Important Test"]

[Text] According to foreign news sources, the bilateral meeting between Comrade Hun Sen, head of the State of Cambodia Government, and Samdech Sihanouk, head of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, was held as scheduled in Tokyo this Monday, 4 June.

On their arrival in Tokyo, both Comrade Hun Sen and Samdech Sihanouk expressed their readiness to sign a cease-fire agreement between the two warring governments. Although Mazayoru Kohno, head of the Asia 1 Division of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, maintained last Thursday [31 May] that this is a meeting between two opposing governments and not one between the four factions, Khieu Samphan, representative of the genocidal Pol Pot gang, still stubbornly and shamelessly went to Tokyo in an attempt to sign the agreement. To public opinion interested in the Cambodian problem, Khieu Samphan's presence in Tokyo will yield the same results as his presence in Jakarta or Paris. In other words, Khieu Samphan went to Tokyo not to promote a solution, but to create a stumbling block to any eventual solution.

Immediately upon his arrival in Tokyo, this butcher's representative did not lose any time in stirring up problems by persistently demanding that each faction be allowed to raise one issue. Everybody knows about the twisted nature of the leaders of the Pol Pot gang. In reality, they have never had the desire to resolve the Cambodian problem politically. They have been showing up at various forums that seek a political

solution to the Cambodian problem because they are afraid of being isolated and left out of a solution.

Before his departure from Phnom Penh, Comrade Hun Sen clearly emphasized that the Khmer Rouge should not think that Samdech Sihanouk's participation in the talks and his signing of a peace agreement with the Phnom Penh government means they are being kept outside of a Cambodian settlement, for Samdech Sihanouk is the head of a government to which the Khmer Rouge belong. Moreover, it has been noticed that Samdech Sihanouk has changed considerably in the past few days. Though the agreement has not yet taken shape, Sihanouk already has described it as nothing more than an agreement on paper. Samdech Sihanouk also used harsh terms to disparage the government of the State of Cambodia, his own interlocutor in the talks. Furthermore, Samdech Sihanouk raised other obstacles, such as demanding recognition for the genocidal Polpotists, and the demilitarization of the Phnom Penh region. It can be said that neither Samdech Sihanouk, Son Sann, nor Khieu Samphan has the slightest optimism for the current Tokyo meeting.

To the State of Cambodia, in particular, the agenda of the Tokyo talks includes no new issues. The cease-fire, the cessation of foreign military aid, and the formation of a supreme national council are all proposals put forward long ago by the State of Cambodia. For this reason, on his current trip to Tokyo, Comrade Hun Sen has brought with him a genuine goodwill to put an early end to the suffering of the Cambodian people.

If one is really patriotic and has pity for the people, one should sincerely sign a cease-fire agreement, which is part of the comprehensive solution to the Cambodian problem. This also constitutes a test for Samdech Sihanouk in his capacity as head of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. Will his signature be effective? Is he really patriotic?

For Thailand, the mediator, and Japan, the host country, this also constitutes an important test. The Cambodian people would like to declare once again that should this meeting fail, it will not be the fault of the State of Cambodia. The Cambodian people hold that, successful or not, this Tokyo negotiation is a stepping-stone toward future peace talks. In other words, it can be said that the current Tokyo negotiation is an attempt to resurrect past deadlocked negotiations.

Men Sam-an Tours Stung Treng Province 25-27 May

BK3005125890 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0401 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, 30 May (SPK)—Men Sam-an, member of the Political Bureau of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee's Organization Commission, from 25 to 27 May conducted a tour of Stung Treng Province, 300 km northeast of Phnom Penh.

During a working session with the provincial authorities, Men Sam-an congratulated the population of the province on its successes in the reconstruction and defense of its locality.

The Cambodian leader denounced the perfidious maneuvers of the reactionary forces of all stripes to use the Cambodian opposition groups to sabotage the Cambodian revolution. [passage indistinct]

Sihanouk Calls for Demilitarization of Phnom Penh

BK0306070290 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 3 May 90

[Text] Cambodian President Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk called for establishing Cambodia's Phnom Penh city as a demilitarized zone under a UN administration and called for reconvening the Paris international conference on Cambodia as soon as possible following the signing of a cease-fire agreement in Tokyo. The samdech stated this upon his arrival in Tokyo, Japan on Saturday [2 June].

On the evening of the same day, Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk met with the Japanese prime minister who gave a reception in his honor. Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu has no plan to meet with Hun Sen, who will arrive in Tokyo from Moscow this Sunday [3 June].

Samdech Sihanouk said that he will sign the cease-fire accord with Hun Sen of the Vietnamese-installed Heng Samrin regime and implement it faithfully. The samdech also called for organizing a multiparty election under UN supervision.

In another development, U.S. President George Bush and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, at the summit meeting held in Washington on Saturday, discussed the regional tension as well as the Cambodian conflict.

VONADK Says Township in Kompong Speu Freed

BK0206014290 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] On 28 May, our national resistance forces launched a two-pronged attack on Vat Ang township in Samraong Tong District of Kompong Speu Province from the north and the east. After fighting for 15 minutes, we totally liberated this township, killed two enemy soldiers, wounded three others, destroyed a quantity of war materiel, and seized three AK's and a quantity of assorted ammunition and war materiel. We liberated 18 villages namely, Prey Rumduol, Tre Traok, Trapeang Prey, Trapeang Kes, Ta Paoy, Svay Ta Vong, Prey Kh'chek, and Ang Ta On in Ken Dei commune; Prey Pong Ro, Prey Ta Oat, and Chey Tra Kuan in Roka Kaoh commune; and Kh'chaok Chrum, Kot Dangkao, Trapeang Snuol, Thmei, Thnal Bat, Trapeang Roka, and Tuol Prum in Pech Moni commune.

Communes, Villages in Kompong Chhnang 'Liberated'

BK0306001990 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 2 Jun 90

["Special report on attack and liberation of four communes and 30 villages in Toek Phos District, Kompong Chhnang Province"]

[Text] On 30 May, our national resistance forces, in close cooperation with local inhabitants and village and commune guerrillas, launched a three-pronged sweeping attack against all villages and communes located in areas stretching from Kbal Toek to Khlong Popok in Toek Phos District of Kompong Chhnang Province. As a result:

1. We liberated Kbal Toek, Tuol Khpos, Chiep, and Khlong Popok communes and the following 30 villages: Trapeang Krabau, Trapeang Chrei, Ta Tat, Yaot, Khlong Popok, Kra Yat, Boeng Tev Ti Muoy, Boeng Tev Ti Pi, Sre Beng, Kaoh Kandal, Tumnop Thmei, Cha Prong, Prey Reang Khnong, Trapeang Russei, Tumpor Salek, Chak Kandal, Kouk Pinh, Roka Kong, Lar, Vat Trapeang Khsach, Sre Cham, Tang Khlaoch, Krasang Daos Loeng, Tang Sya, Dong Sla, Chi Nok, Moung, Mak, Roleang Khsach, and Ngoy.
2. We killed 12 Vietnamese enemies and their puppets and wounded 17 others. Among those killed were a company commander, a district military chief, and an A-3 chief. We destroyed a 20-meter bridge at Cha Prong and dismantled several sections of road stretching from Kbal Toek and Khlong Popok.
3. We seized 52 assorted weapons—23 AK's, a B-40, an RPD, 26 SKS guns, and a pistol—and two tractors. We freed 123 militiamen and village administrators.

Township in Kompong Thom Reportedly Liberated

BK0406002090 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] On the night of 31 May, our national resistance forces attacked, smashed, and totally liberated Sambo Prey Kuk District township in Kompong Thom Province. Sambo Prey Kuk is a new district township set up by the Vietnamese enemies and their puppets for use as a defense belt of Kompong Thom Town in the area between Stoeng Sen and Route 12. Once national resistance forces had liberated this Sambo Prey Kuk township, the Vietnamese enemies became unprotected in the northern area stretching from Stoeng Sen and Route 12 to Kompong Thom Town. This has caused the Vietnamese enemies and their puppet-lackeys in Kompong Thom Town to panic even more. They could do nothing but wait until the national resistance forces thrust into Kompong Thom provincial seat. More details of this attack will be presented later.

Attack, Liberation Detailed

BK0506045290 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 4 Jun 90

["Additional details on the attack and liberation of Sambo Prey Kuk District township in Kompong Thom Province"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] At 0500 [2200 GMT] on 1 June, our national resistance forces pursued the enemies up to Prasat Sambo District township. We totally smashed the positions and defense networks in this Prasat Sambo District township. [passage omitted] As a result:

We killed 30 enemies and wounded 60 others. We destroyed 62 assorted weapons—a DK-82, 10 RPD's, six Goryunov guns, two 12.7-mm heavy machine guns, 10 B-40's and B-41's, 30 AK's, and two pistols—two armored cars, two military trucks, a motorboat, 50 barracks, 10 district office buildings, two commune office buildings, four large and small ICOM field radios, and a large quantity of materiel. We seized 100 assorted weapons, including an 82-mm mortar, three 60-mm mortars, three Goryunov guns, five RPD's, three RPK machine guns, a 12.7-mm heavy machine gun, 10 B-40's and B-41's, two M-30's, 60 AK's, 12 SKS guns, and three pistols. We also seized 12 metric tons of assorted ammunition, a large military truck, a small truck, a medicine storehouse, and warehouses containing hundreds of metric tons of rice, paddy, and salt and hundreds of rolls of cloth and plastic sheets. [passage omitted]

We totally liberated the township of Prasat Sambo District which is a new district set up by the Vietnamese, Sambo Commune, and the following 18 villages: Kompong Chheuteal Khang Lech, Kompong Chheuteal Khang Cheung, Sambo, Samret, Trapeang Chhruk, and Po Tract in Sambo Commune; Dang Anteak, Th'mat, Veal L'peak, Chamna, Torsu, M'hat Thmei, Bos Sramaoch, and Sre in Sala Visai Commune; and Lvea, Char, Ta Chieu, and Cheay Sampeou in Chey Commune. We took 20 Cambodian soldiers prisoner, liberated 40 villages and commune administrators, 200 Cambodian soldiers and militiamen, and freed 12 people who were jailed by the Vietnamese enemies.

At 1800 on 2 June, the Vietnamese enemies and their puppets sent out 300 troops gathered from Kompong Thom Town and Sandan District to attempt to seize this district township from us. These troops were ambushed and routed by our forces. We killed five enemy soldiers and wounded some others.

At present, Prasat Sambo District township is still under our full control. We are continuing to sweep the enemies off the areas along Stoeng Sen river banks. We have completely cut off the road from Kompong Thom to Sandan. This has caused the Vietnamese enemies and their puppets in Sandan District to become totally isolated from Kompong Thom Town.

Sihanoukists Note Activities in Kompong Thom

BK0306020390 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Jun 90 p 4

[Text] Forces loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia yesterday claimed to have launched an attack on the district seat of Sandan in Kompong Thom Province in a bid to seize the town. In a statement released yesterday, the Sihanoukists also claimed that they had overrun a Phnom Penh outpost south of Samraong town in Oddar Meanchey Province on Thursday. [31 May]

The Sihanoukists said a battalion from the First Brigade attacked Sandan at sunrise yesterday and were approaching its town. The statement also said another battalion from the Ninth Brigade had overrun the enemy's outpost of Samraong-Ta Ben, south of Samroang provincial seat in Oddar Meanchey. After two hours of fighting, Phnom Penh forces fled to the north, leaving 19 dead. The Sihanoukists also claimed to have seized a certain amount of machineguns, rocket launchers and mortars.

The resistance forces also claimed that on Friday they had attacked and overrun the sub-district of Prasat Sambo situated along National Road 12 in Kompong Thom. The attack, which started at about 5.30 a.m., ended at about 7.00 p.m. They claimed to have destroyed two armoured personnel carriers and three Russian-made trucks as well as two arms depots. Two personnel carrier trucks were seized in the operation, according to the Sihanoukists.

Communes Near Route 68 Reportedly Freed

BK0506051090 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] On 31 May and 1 June, our national resistance forces launched attacks and:

1. Smashed a long bridge across Stoeng Sreng River called Prek Chik in the area stretching from Route 6 to Samraong District;
2. Liberated five communes adjacent to Route 68 from Oddar Meanchey to Siem Reap Province, namely Ngen Sok, Chap Dai, Tram Sasar, Prei, and Khlong Hai;
3. Liberated all villages in these five communes; and
4. Cut off and took control of a portion of over 40 kilometers of road from Route 6 to Samraong District.

Thus, Samraong District, the provincial seat of Oddar Meanchey Province, is totally isolated.

ANKI Said To Take 5 Villages in Srei Snam

BK0206073590 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] The National Army of Independent Kampuchea [ANKI] reported that at 0900 on Friday [1 June], combatants from the 5th ANKI battalion attacked and took full control of the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troop positions at the five following villages in Srei Snam District of Siem Reap Province: Tram Sasar, Thlang Hay, Prey, Khleng Ta Vet, and Trom. It also said that on Thursday [31 May], combatants of the 9th ANKI battalion vigorously raided an SRV-puppet position at Pong-ro Ta Banh Village in Chong Kal District of Oddar Meanchey Province, killing 19 and wounding 12 enemy soldiers. They seized four RPD light machine guns, six B-40 rocket launchers, two B-69 rocket launchers, an M-60 mortar, an M-82 mortar, an RPK machine gun, and a field radio.

VOK on 2 Positions in Kompong Thom Captured

BK0406064190 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] The High Command of the National Army of Independent Kampuchea revealed that two important district seats in Kompong Thom Province were captured by the National Army of Independent Kampuchea this Monday [4 June] morning when Cambodian leaders were beginning talks in Tokyo to solve the peace problem for Cambodia. The High Command report said combatants of the 15th, 5th, and 1st Brigades of the National Army of Independent Kampuchea launched simultaneous attacks on the positions of Stoung and Sandan Districts, Kompong Thom Province, at 0530 today. After one and a half hours of clashes, the combatants of the National Army of Independent Kampuchea completely captured the two district seats at 0700. No details of losses suffered in the fighting are available yet. These two district seats are important strategic positions on National Route 6.

VONADK on Liberation of Stoung District Seat

BK0506020090 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 4 Jun 90

["Special report on the attack and complete liberation of Kompong Chen market, the seat of Stoung District"]

[Text] 1. On 4 June 1990, our national resistance forces attacked and completely liberated Kompong Chen market, Stoung District seat [Kompong Thom Province]. We killed or wounded a number of Vietnamese and puppet officers and soldiers. We seized seven Soviet-made trucks, two armored cars, two 105-mm cannons, two 82-mm mortars, and over 100 heavy and light machineguns. We determined that Kompong Chen market or Stoung District seat has been completely liberated because:

1) At Route 6, both the road itself and the bridges on it have been cut off in areas from Prey Proah to Stoung.
2) Since this is the rainy season, rain water has inundated all of Route 6. Rainwater has overflowed rivers, streams, brooks, and the holes we had dug on the road.
3) Moreover, the fields along both sides of Route 6, which are flooded with rainwater, have turned swampy

with deep holes everywhere. Trucks and armored cars cannot move on these fields.

4) Our forces, soldiers, guerrillas, and people, have planted mines along both sides of Route 6.

5) Moreover, our soldiers and guerrillas are launching activities near Kompong Thom Town.

2. It should be noted that in mid-April 1990, our national resistance forces once liberated this Stoung District seat of Kompong Chen. We killed or wounded a large number of Vietnamese and puppet officers and soldiers and seized many trucks, armored cars, and weapons. The Vietnamese-puppet administrative networks around Kompong Chen market had been all dispersed and dismantled. At that time, the Vietnamese enemies and their puppets in Phnom Penh, Kompong Thom, the puppet 2d Military Region, 5th Division, and the Siem Reap provincial Armed Forces did not dare attempt retaking Kompong Chen Market, Stoung District seat, from us. This is because all these Vietnamese puppet forces are well aware of the feats of arms of our national resistance forces in Stoung and Prasat Balang Districts. Thus, the Vietnamese enemies and their puppets in Phnom Penh requested the Hanoi leaders to send fresh Vietnamese troops from the Vietnamese 7th Military Region in Tay Ninh Province to help them retake Stoung District seat.

At that time, the Hanoi authorities sent 500 fresh Vietnamese troops from the Vietnamese 7th Military Region escorted by many tanks and cannons to help the Vietnamese-puppet forces in Phnom Penh, Kompong Thom, and puppet 2d Military Region in the attempt to retake Kompong Chen market. They came from Kompong Thom by a detour and recaptured Kompong Chen market after it was lost to us for over a month.

At that time, the Vietnamese enemies and their puppets could come to this area with their cannons and armored cars by a detour because the earth was dry and there was no rain. However, after they had recaptured Kompong Chen market or Stoung District seat, the Vietnamese enemies and their puppets in this area have become totally isolated amid the perimeter of our liberated zone. That is, Route 6 is totally cut off, and villages both above and below Route 6 all have been liberated by our national resistance forces. Moreover, the Vietnamese enemies and their puppets did not enjoy the people's support. They had no economic and administrative establishments nor supplies for replenishing their forces in Kompong Chen market. This had caused increasing desertions by both Cambodian and Vietnamese soldiers, dozens at a time. By the end of May, only a small number of Vietnamese and puppet forces remained in Kompong Chen market. This is why our national resistance forces took the opportunity to attack Kompong Chen market and liberated it on 4 June 1990.

3. Now that Kompong Chen is permanently liberated, the new district seat called Sambo Prey Kuk, which is adjacent to Kompong Thom Town, has been liberated by our national resistance forces and the Kompong Thmar bridge cut off. Our national resistance forces are pushing closer to Kompong Thom Town, and the people and low-ranking puppet administrators have come to realize that the doomsday of the Vietnamese enemies and their puppets is near. Thus, they have fled to the countryside. Meanwhile, the Vietnamese enemies and their puppets in Kompong Thom Town are trembling with great fear knowing that our national resistance forces may come at any time to attack and liberate Kompong Thom Town.

Laos

Discussions of Draft Constitution Continue

Second Campaign Scheduled

BK0306134090 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Station article: "Contributing Views on the Draft Constitution Is the Duty of All Lao Citizens"]

[Text] The instruction of the party Central Committee Secretariat advised all responsible party committees of all ministries and state committees and the party committees of all provinces and municipalities to present the draft constitution to all cadres, soldiers, policemen, and people so they could contribute their views on it in an extensive and thorough manner. The goal is to make it a draft constitution with perfect contents suitable to the special characteristics of the socioeconomic foundations in our country.

It is the duty of all Lao citizens to enhance their right to mastership by commenting on the draft constitution in order to make it a thoroughly perfect legal document. At the same time, they must uphold a sense of political awareness, hold aloft their responsibility toward the nation as well as their obligations as good citizens, and genuinely promote their democratic freedoms. They must also hold aloft the spirit of patriotism and the popularity of the new regime, attentively implement the state plans, and promote monsoon season production so as to increase the efficiency of rice farming and ensure the fulfillment of all tasks.

All this means that the discussions on the draft constitution must be used as to mobilize forces for organizing the implementation of Instruction No. 05/SPL [Lao abbreviation—expansion unknown] issued by the Council of Ministers on vigorously turning this year's production season into a triumphant campaign. Only by relying on the basis of the appreciation of and the responsibility toward the constitution by all Lao citizens will the discussions on the draft constitution be effective.

The first campaign to carry out discussions to comment on the draft constitution, which was carried out between 15 and 31 May at the central, provincial, and district levels, constituted a step of great significance. During that period, discussions were organized in many places, services, and provinces. Nonetheless, they were not carried out in a very thorough, extensive, or effective manner as had been expected. Particularly at the district level the discussions on the draft constitution appeared very slow.

The second campaign—scheduled to be conducted between 1 June and 31 July—will be launched among the people at the grass-roots level. This campaign constitutes a decisive step in the movement to carry out the ideal of a political life as well as to impel democratic mobilization among the people. To effectively execute the second campaign to comment on the draft constitution, the provincial and municipal party committees should pay attention to guiding this work in a collective manner, assigning specific work to particular functionaries and regularly reporting the outcome of the execution of work to the higher level. This is because it is a stage in which the people of all strata and tribal groups are allowed to participate in popularizing and holding group discussions to comment on the draft constitution.

The organizing of group discussions should be carried out in a manner that conforms to realistic living conditions as well as to the conditions of people in similar professions in order to facilitate the exchange of views among them. The discussions may be conducted in a centralized fashion by allowing participants to concentrate their efforts on solving fundamental and vital problems. All views expressed by the people on the draft constitution must be recorded.

While conducting discussions, leading cadres must remain humble, polite, and patient in listening to the people's views. They must never cut short anyone who is expressing his views. If the people express views that contradict the draft constitution, a profound debate must be carried out among them to reach a consensus. Nonetheless, in encouraging and mobilizing the people to express their views, we must beware of certain bad elements who may seek ways of distorting and slandering the contents of the draft constitution. Issues must be raised for the people to express their views. At the same time, participants in discussions may use the contents of the draft constitution as a basis for carrying out self-criticism or criticism of party and state cadres who have violated the legal code and infringed on the people's right to mastership. This is a mere democratic procedure. It is absolutely prohibited to infringe on the people's democratic freedoms.

The launching of this campaign to hold discussions on the draft constitution among cadres and people constitutes an extensive movement with extremely clear-cut contents designed to carry out political functioning and democratization. If we are able to carry out this work efficiently, the level of political awareness among the people will be elevated and the democratic system at the grass-roots level will be effectively consolidated.

Completed Exchanges Reported

BK0206105890 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Vientiane, June 2 (KPL)—So far 11 ministries and 17 provinces have completed discussions on the first draft constitution of the country, while those at the districts and grass-roots levels were carried out in full swing, according to an interview recently given to Lao media by Chaleun Yiapaoheu, standing member of the Supreme People's Assembly.

The grass-roots level discussion was the decisive stage in political life and exercising people's democracy, Chaleun said in his interview.

Sayaboury Ends Discussion

BK3005105290 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] The party and administrative committees of Sayaboury Province recently concluded a three-day discussion on the draft constitution. Participating in the discussion were more than 100 personnel attached to the party and administrative committees of many districts and the various services attached to the provincial administration. The objective of the discussion was to hold talks in a manner of democratic centralism in order to allow the participants to profoundly discuss the contents of the draft constitution. The participating personnel contributed views on the realistic situation in their respective localities and pledged to seek ways to popularize the draft constitution at some grass-roots production units in order to perfect the contents of the document.

Bokeo Holds Session

BK0106161090 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Recently, the party and administrative committees of Bokeo Province concluded a session discussing the draft constitution, which will be promulgated into the first basic law of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The discussion was attended by 72 representatives of leading guidance cadres from various services in the province. The main objective of the discussion was to allow key cadres to grasp the tasks, roles, true nature, contents, spirit, and objectives of and to thoroughly comment on the draft constitution in order to make it a perfect constitution. In addition, after attending the discussion, the leading cadres would be able to effectively mobilize and guide the people at grass-roots production bases to contribute views on the draft constitution.

The local administration of Savannakhet Province recently ended a session for cadres in Khanthabouli District to comment on the draft constitution. At present, those cadres are visiting various grass-roots localities to mobilize multiethnic people to exercise their democratic rights and freedom in contributing views on the draft constitution.

Buddhist Clergy Meet

BK0406105890 Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Vientiane, June 4 (KPL)—A 3-day discussion on the first draft constitution of the country conducted among Buddhist monks and novices in Vientiane has ended.

Through the discussion, the monks and novices got knowledge of laws, especially points pertaining to the connection between Buddhism and its followers according to the party and state policy on religion, which involves the protection of legal activities of Buddhist monks.

Current 'Complex Situation' in USSR Viewed

BK3005160990 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 30 May 90

[Undated PASASON article: "Perestroyka and the CPSU"]

[Text] The world-resounding implementation of perestroyka in the past five years has dramatically changed the scenario in both the Soviet Union and Europe. At present, numerous difficulties arising from this movement, such as the economic crisis and ethnic minority problems, have driven the Soviet Union and the CPSU into a complex situation. One can learn about such complicated developments and confusing phenomena not only from news reports but also through one's own eyes. It is true that numerous changes are occurring in the Soviet Union. New phenomena that had never existed before are now emerging. Politically speaking, the abolition of the monopoly of power by the Communist Party and the launching of a democratization program within Soviet society have ushered in many new political ideologies. Many political parties with different platforms and strategies have been founded. Many of them are openly and more fiercely opposed to the CPSU through various forms with the aim of seizing power.

As everyone knows very well, the CPSU has consistently defended and built the Soviet Union into a modern society. Nonetheless, in recent years, under the leadership of Mikhail Gorbachev who initiated the application of perestroyka with the aim of taking socialism to a new dynamic dimension permeated with a more democratic and humane atmosphere, it appears that more people are beginning to slander and attack the CPSU.

Two weeks ago, while travelling in a subway from (Pakuntu) to (Okiepbre) station, I [unidentified person] saw a sentence written with a ball-point pen on a passenger-regulation signboard posted in a carriage, saying: "Down with the CPSU!" The incident reminded me of a statement made by (Gioskiy Smiranov), an academic at the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the CPSU Central Committee, in his interview with a Novosti correspondent. He said: At first, it is interpreted as a multi-formed socialist doctrine, but it does not stop there. If a multi-formed socialist doctrine can emerge, so can an anti-socialist one. That is a fact.

The same is true with the emergence of many parties in the USSR at present. Parallel with the existence of the socialist movement in various forms, many anti-socialist movements have also emerged. Therefore, it is necessary that we thoroughly understand this development so that we will be able to pursue a correct policy. We are witnessing a similar occurrence in Eastern Europe at the moment. The CPSU has been attacked from both left and right.

Early this month, a report presented at a plenary session of the Social Democratic Party of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic said: There will not be any merger with the Bolshevik Party—meaning the CPSU. We will not be able to support them, be they reformists, Bolsheviks, nationalists, or any other party. We will fight against them now while we are still strong. We cannot afford to wait until after the convening of the 28th [CPSU] Congress.

Within the CPSU, a movement which calls itself "the Democratic Program of the CPSU" has just emerged. It claims to be a reformist movement. According to Igor (Shubaik), member of the coordinating council of the Democratic Program of the CPSU Movement, the movement is transforming into another faction within the CPSU. The policy of this movement clearly stipulates that it plans to set up a new party. This means that the movement is now separating itself from the CPSU. This is what is happening in the Soviet Union nowadays. It is very difficult to predict how the situation [in that country] will evolve. Nonetheless, the CPSU is doing everything possible to bring stability to the party and society.

Thai Diplomat Summoned on Airspace Violation

BK0406100690 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Vientiane, June 4 (KPL)—Deputy Director of the Department No. 2, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mr. Ouan Phommachak on June 2 summoned to the ministry the counselor of the Thai Embassy in Vientiane Mr. Phongsak Ditsayathat to inform him of the violation and bombardment of Lao territory by a plane of the Thai Army.

The Lao official informed the Thai diplomat that at 0723 [0023 GMT] on May 30, an L-19 plane had violated into 11 km deep Lao airspace of the northwestern Province of Sayaboury and lashed out two bombs at the point of 34 degree longitude and 54 degree latitude.

Mr. Ouan Phommachak asked the counselor of the Thai Embassy here to inform his government and asked for the explanation and reason for this regrettable act.

He also emphasized that this undesirable act had occurred at the moment that the Lao-Thai relations was being improved following the visit to Laos in March by Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakkri Sirinthon of the Kingdom of Thailand.

Sayaboury Province was the scene of an armed conflict of border dispute between the two countries for three months from December 1987 to February 1988. The conflict was put to an end by a cease-fire agreement signed in Bangkok on February 17, 1988 by the commanders-in-chief of the armies of the two countries, General Sisavat Keobounphan (Laos), and General Chawalit Yongchaiyut (Thailand).

Messages Exchanged on Thai Princess' Visit

Phoumi Vongvichit's Message

BK3105155890 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] On 30 March 1990, His Excellency Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], sent a message to His Majesty King Phumiphon Adundet, the Great, of the Kingdom of Thailand, informing him of the success of the recent visit to the LPDR by Princess Maha Chakkri Sirinthon. The message reads:

Highly respected, Your Majesty King Phumiphon Adundet, the Great:

Your Majesty, I am very pleased to have the honor to inform you that the Lao Government and people have highly assessed the success of the visit to the LPDR by Princess Maha Chakkri Sirinthon between 15 and 22 March 1990. That historic visit has greatly contributed to increasing and strengthening mutual understanding and trust, and to promoting the brotherly relations of friendship between the Lao and Thai peoples as described by Princess Maha Chakkri Sirinthon who said: The Lao-Thai ties are as pure and clear as the good feelings of our two peoples toward each other.

During her visit, the princess visited many Buddhist temples and important historical sites. She also visited some educational, public health, and economic foundations in Vientiane and five other provinces in Laos. Wherever she went, Prince Maha Chakkri Sirinthon made a profound impression on the Lao people who, in return, wholeheartedly accorded her a warm welcome displaying a deep sense of reverence, goodwill, and respect.

Therefore, I would like to express my sincere thanks to your majesty for allowing the princess to visit the LPDR. I wish your majesty as well as her majesty the queen and all members of the royal family happiness and longevity. May I take this opportunity to express my profound respect to your majesty.

[Signed] Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the LPDR.

Thai King Sends Thanks

BK3105152290 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] On 30 April 1990, His Majesty King Phumiphon Adundet of the Kingdom of Thailand sent a message to His Excellency Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], thanking the Lao Government and people for according an honorable welcome to Princess Maha Chakkri Sirinthon during her official visit to the LPDR between 15 and 22 March 1990. The message reads:

I have received your message dated 30 March 1990 and have thoroughly read its contents with pleasure. I would like to wholeheartedly thank you and the Lao Government and people for according an honorable, friendly, and sincere welcome to my daughter, Princess Maha Chakkri Sirinthon. The various educational programs you arranged for her during the week-long official visit to the LPDR greatly pleased and impressed the princess, for they allowed her to intimately meet and talk with important personages of Laos as well as with Lao people of all stratas. It also allowed her to visit many important places, and to learn about the history, culture, custom, and the life of the Lao people as well as the prosperity of Laos both in the past and at present in order to enrich her knowledge as she had expected.

I believe that the visit by the princess to the LPDR which is our neighboring friendly country will become an important contribution to promoting, strengthening, and making everlasting the friendship and good understanding between our two countries and peoples. I would like to take this opportunity to wish you and your family happiness, prosperity, and successes in every respect.

Leaders Greet DPRK Counterparts on Reelection

BK0506145990 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] On 31 May 1990, Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], sent a congratulatory message to Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the DPRK, in Pyongyang. The text of the message reads:

On the occasion of your reelection as DPRK premier, on behalf of the Lao Government and people and in my own name, I would like to extend my sincere congratulations and best wishes to you, comrade. I firmly believe that the friendship relations and multifaceted cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples of Laos and Korea will be continually developed and strengthened in the interests of the Lao and Korean peoples and for peace and socialism.

On the same occasion, Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign affairs minister of the LPDR, also sent a congratulatory message to Kim Yong-nam, vice premier and foreign affairs minister of the DPRK, for his reappointment as vice premier and foreign affairs minister of the DPRK.

PRC Leaders Thank Lao Chairmen for Message

BK0206122590 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Comrade Yang Shangkun, president of the PRC; Comrade Wan Li, chairman of the National People's Council Standing Committee; and Comrade Li Peng, premier of the State Council of the PRC, yesterday sent a message of thanks to Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]; Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly of the LPDR, Vientiane. The message reads:

Following an earthquake violently erupted in Qinghai Province of the PRC, you, Comrades, recently sent a message expressing sympathy to us. On behalf of the PRC State Council, the Chinese people in the earthquake-devastated area, and families of the victims, we would like to express our sincere thanks to you, Comrades, and through you, to the LPDR Government and the Lao people.

Aviation Company Signs Agreement With Cambodia

BK3005114590 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] An agreement was signed yesterday at the Lao Aviation Company on Pang Kham Road in Vientiane on aviation exchanges between Laos and the State of Cambodia. Signing the agreement for the Lao side were Ounheuan Satlithian, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Lao Aviation Company, and, for the Cambodian side, Keo Samphon, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Cambodian Aviation Company. According to the agreement, the passenger airline of the Cambodian Aviation Company will inaugurate its regular flight between Phnom Penh and Vientiane on Wednesday, 4 July, with Antonov-24 or TU-134 aircraft. As for the Lao Aviation Company, from the beginning of June, its Antonov-24 aircraft will fly from Vientiane to Phnom Penh only once a week on Fridays. It currently operates two flights a week on this route every Wednesday and Friday.

Philippines

U.S. Navy Officer Killed in Apparent Robbery

HK0406112990 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 4 Jun 90 p 8

[By correspondent Vic Vizcocho]

[Text] Olongapo City—A U.S. Navy officer was stabbed and killed Saturday night inside his rented house in Barangay Baretto, some 5 km from Subic Naval Base, by two still unidentified men. Lt [Lieutenant] Richard E. Brown, 33, assigned at the supply depot, lay dead, repeatedly stabbed, in the living room, which had been left in a shambles, apparently ransacked for loot. Olongapo Police Chief Lt Col [Colonel] Nicanor Daos said it looked like robbery.

Three other members of the household were present during the attack—Bernadita Disin, 32; Virginia Dizon, 27, and Rowena Agos, 28.

The two men, with T-shirts over their faces, simply barged in and announced the holdup, the three women said. They said they were quickly herded in a stockroom and did not see how Brown was killed.

Daos was quick to differentiate the case with other attacks against American soldiers, which invariably attract speculations that these are politically motivated, done by communist guerrillas.

Four Suspects Held

HK0506033790 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0230 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Police in Olongapo are holding four suspects in the killing of a U.S. Navy lieutenant. The suspects include a brother and three cousins of a former girlfriend of the slain American. Lieutenant Richard Brown, 33 years old, of the (?Queen Valley) in New York was fatally stabbed by four men inside his house outside Subic Bay.

Warning of More Attacks if U.S. Bases Extended

HK0506102790 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 0930 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Detained rebel leader Satur Ocampo today warned that rebels will step up their attacks on Americans if Aquino permits an extension of the U.S. military bases in the country. Ocampo said Aquino wasted a supposedly historic opportunity to solve the insurgency problem when she decided not to terminate the U.S. bases rights in the Philippines.

According to Ocampo, had Aquino not agreed to negotiate for the extension of the 1947 U.S. bases treaty, the rebels would have declared a unilateral cease-fire.

Meanwhile, the arraignment of Ocampo and his wife Carolina Malay was reset for June 27 due to legal technicalities. [passage omitted]

Solon Seeks Armitage's Ouster From Bases Talks

HK0506043790 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Italicized portions in English]

[Text] Senator Aquilino Pimentel Jr. has sought the ouster of Richard Armitage as chief U.S. negotiator in the talks on the U.S. bases in the country. Pimentel said we should not ignore Armitage's insult to the Filipino people made right here in our own country. Pimentel's reaction was in relation to Armitage's statement regarding the U.S. aid shortfall discussed during the bases exploratory negotiations that they don't put a price on their friendly relations with foreign nations.

Earlier, Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus said there is no reason to hold talks between the two countries if one does not honor its obligations. Here is Senator Pimentel:

[Begin Pimentel recording] I think that was a gross insult to us, and it was even made here in our own country, *by a person who is the chief negotiator of the U.S. Government.* I think we should not just let this thing pass. If the Americans want us to talk again about the military bases, they should remove Armitage, because *Armitage is not even a public official. He is a private person.* Bush just picked him up somewhere and placed him opposite our secretary of foreign affairs. [end recording]

China Protests Taiwan Inclusion in Directory

HK0206091390 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 2 Jun 90 p 6

[By Jerry Esplanada]

[Text] China yesterday filed a diplomatic protest with the foreign office against the inclusion of Taiwan in the Philippine government's official directory for 1990.

In a press statement, Chinese embassy First Secretary Guo Baocheng said "the appearance of the so-called Republic of China in the official Philippine publication has violated the principle of the Sino-Philippine Joint Communique." The agreement was signed in June 9, 1975, when Manila and Beijing established diplomatic relations.

Guo stressed that "according to the understanding reached by the two countries at the time of the establishment of diplomatic relations, the Philippines should no longer have any official representatives in Taiwan." "We find it difficult to understand that the office of the Philippine government in Taipei has been listed in its government directory," Guo said.

The 251-page directory listed two Chinas—People's Republic of China (PROC) and a Republic of China (ROC).

The 1990 directory also disclosed that the Philippines has an "Office of the Philippine Trade Representative" in the Taiwanese capital. The trade office's address in Room 901 San Kuang Building, No. 112 Chung Hsiao, East Road, Section, Taipei. Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus earlier told diplomatic reporters that the Philippines representative office in Taiwan called the Manila Economic & Cultural Center, is "directly under the Office of the President." The mission is headed by Ambassador Joaquin Roces.

According to Press Secretary Tomas Gomez III, the 1990 directory, the first of a two-volume publication, "lists all offices under the Executive Branch of government, including the units attached to or directly under the Office of the President and the line departments as well as their bureaus and agencies."

Further on Kidnapping of Japanese Aid Worker

Rebels Reject Release Request

HK0406114190 Quezon City MALAYA in English 4 Jun 90 pp 1, 2

[By Nestor Arellano]

[Text] Negros Occidential Gov. Daniel Lacson yesterday said communist guerrillas spurned his request to free a Japanese aid worker, and he threatened military action unless the rebels make contact with authorities soon.

Suspected New People's Army [NPA] members kidnapped Fumio Mizuno, 36, at gunpoint last Tuesday at a silkworm farm near Bacolod. Mizuno was training director of the Tokyo-based Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement [OISCA] a private social development group.

In Ilocos Norte, a suspected NPA member and two civilians were killed last Friday in an encounter between government troops and communist rebels in Piddig town.

In Occidental Mindoro, heavily-armed insurgents raided the provincial jail in San Jose town and freed a detained NPA member last Thursday. One of the inmates was killed by the rebels before they fled.

Lacson told reporters he sent an emissary to the rebels last Friday asking for Mizuno's release. But the emissary returned after rebels told him to wait and not return any more.

"Something has got to give," Lacson said. "If we don't receive any official communication from the abductors very soon, we will have to move militarily." Lacson had ordered the military to hold off on operations to rescue Mizuno to give authorities time to contract the rebels. OISCA officials rushed to the island to seek help from Roman Catholic clergy and others in beginning negotiations for Mizuno's release.

Last Saturday, Brig. Gen. [Brigadier General] Raymundo Jarque warned that the rebels may target U.S., Japanese, Canadian and other foreign workers throughout the country in a move to discourage foreign assistance to the Aquino government. The rebels have accused Japanese, Canadian and other foreign government aid workers of involvement in counterinsurgency operations. The Japanese government has denied the charge.

The Japanese embassy has urged Lacson to "pay utmost attention" to Mizuno's safety in dealings with his kidnappers.

Officials believe Mizuno still be being held in Murcia town, where he was abducted at gunpoint. Murcia is an NPA stronghold. The rebels, however, have issued no claim of responsibility.

A female high school student, who spoke on conditions she not be named, said Mizuno was talking with farmers when five men approached and said they wanted to speak with him privately. After a brief discussion, they asked Mizuno to accompany them to a nearby rice paddy. Suddenly, the group began running and disappeared, she said.

Mizuno had lived in Negros for several years and was married to a Filipino. They have two daughters.

In Ilocos Norte, troops from the Army's 45th Infantry Battalion and paramilitiamen were on patrol at Sitio Nalasin, Barangay Dupitac, Piddig when they encountered rebel troops. A brief gunbattle ensued resulting in the killing of three persons and wounding of three others. Killed in the brief gunbattle were a suspected rebel and two civilians identified as Flaviano Agustin and a certain Ronnie, who were with the rebels during the encounter. Others wounded were Joel Asuncion, Victorio Agustin and Angelo Pumaresal, all civilians.

Camp Crame said a band of 20 rebels led by a certain Marcelino Odus Basa, alias Kumander Waway, entered San Jose at around 8 p.m. last Thursday and headed straight for the provincial jail in Barangay Magbay. The lone jail guard, identified as Jorge Vicente, was reportedly at a nearby store buying cigarets when the rebels barged into the jail and rescued a certain Jorge Baes, said to be a former NPA member.

Aid Group Seeks Bishop's Help

OW0206180590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1400 GMT 2 Jun 90

[By Viriglio Galvez]

[Text] Bacolod, Philippines, June 2 KYODO—A 1989 Nobel Peace prize nominee has been asked to mediate secret talks with suspected communist guerrillas who kidnapped Japanese aid worker Fumio Mizuno, officials in the aid organization supporting him said Saturday.

Meanwhile, the Negros Island military commander, Brig.-Gen. [Brigadier General] Raymundo Jarque warned foreign aid workers in this central Philippine island to be careful as they might be the next target of the communist New People's Army (NPA).

Officials from the Organization for Industrial, Spiritual, and Cultural Advancement (OISCA), the organization funding Mizuno in the Philippines, said they visited retired Negros Bishop Antonio Fortich in his residence last Thursday and requested him to intercede for the release of Mizuno. Fortich has been branded by his detractors as a rebel sympathizer for his pro-agrarian reform stance and a "rebel bishop" by his supporters. He is a vocal proponent of the church "preferential option for the poor" posture.

Mizuno, 36, a training director of the OISCA in Negros for the past five years, was taken by armed men Tuesday while visiting an OISCA-funded sericulture project in Minoyan Village in Murcia Town, 40 kilometers from Bacolod. Military officials said Mizuno is still in the Murcia area after being transferred twice. Col. [Colonel] Jose Ma. Solquillo, at Murcia Army detachment, said he believes Mizuno is with the 30 to 80 members of the NPA whose movement the military has monitored. "There is no indication that Mr. Mizuno is dead," he said.

However, Fortich—who headed the national ceasefire committee during the 1986 failed peace talks with the communist rebels—referred the OISCA request to another priest, Fr. Ireneo Gordoncillo. Gordoncillo, a ranking human rights alliance official on Negros Island and the director of the Bacolod Diocese Social Action Center, told KYODO NEWS SERVICE they would only be willing to mediate if the rebels contact them. In the past, the Bacolod Diocesan Church, through Fortich, has facilitated the release of four hostages of the guerrillas.

On Saturday, the Negros Island military commander said "foreign aid workers (in Negros) should be careful because the NPA may take a fancy at them." "The reason for the abduction of Mizuno was to stop foreign aid in the province," he said. A huge amount of international aid was poured into impoverished Negros Island in the late 1980s after the collapse of the world sugar market. Sugar was the province's only source of income.

On Saturday morning, OISCA officials indicated they were working to start secret talks with suspected communist guerrillas who were holding Mizuno. Yuichi Kobayashi, OISCA director for foreign affairs, told reporters at a news conference his organization has appealed to influential personalities on Negros Province, including leaders of the Catholic church, to negotiate with Mizuno's abductors. Kobayashi's announcement came a day after Negros Occidental Provincial Governor Daniel Lacson said they have established contact with the rebels and has sent them a letter, through emissaries, asking for the release of Mizuno. The rebels have not replied.

On Friday, President Corazon Aquino ordered a speedy investigation of the case while at the same time assuring foreign nationals her government is doing everything to protect their safety.

Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos has ordered the military chief of staff to safely recover Mizuno. A review of security arrangements for foreigners, particularly Japanese, was directed by Ramos.

Kobayashi said he could not divulge details of their plans to negotiate with the rebels because "they might affect the life of Mr. Mizuno." "Everybody is working to solve the case," he told reporters.

Kobayashi, recounting testimonies of witnesses, said when Mizuno went with the armed group, "it was just like they were about to talk." "He was not forced by the men to come with them," he said.

Asked by KYODO NEWS SERVICE whether the reported 50,000 pesos (2,250 U.S. dollars) in Mizuno's possession at the time of the incident could be the reason behind the abduction, Kobayashi said he did not think the motive of the kidnappers was financial.

The Mizuno case was the first reported kidnapping of a Japanese national by suspected New People's Army members. The NPA is the armed wing of the Communist Party of the Philippines. The communists have warned they will target Japanese-funded projects if they help the government anti-insurgency drive.

Rebels have said the OISCA projects, together with those of the Canadian International Development Agency, comprising the "economic district management system" were part of the local government's attempts to prevent the diversion of human and material resources to the revolutionary movement.

The rebels have killed American nationals in a bid to force the closure of six U.S. military facilities here.

Rescue Operation Considered

HK0506102390 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0800 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Italicized portions in English]

[Text] Operations to rescue a Japanese national will be carried out if the kidnappers fail to send a message in Bacolod. This was announced by AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Vice Chief of Staff Major General Rodolfo Biazon. However, Biazon refused to dispatch more military troops to Bacolod to help in the rescue operations. According to him, the military and police forces in the area are sufficient to capture the kidnappers of Mizuno.

He also said that the Japanese Government has not made any comment on the case.

Meanwhile, Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos assured that the Japanese national Mizuno will be taken care of should the Bacolod City Government decide to launch an operation if negotiations should fail. However, he admitted that the military still does not know the exact whereabouts of Mizuno.

[Begin recording] [Ramos] *Right now, we want to ensure the safe recovery of the victim. It is our SOP [standard operating procedure]. And the governor of Negros Occidental has been given the full authority to take whatever action beyond the negotiation. But that has been our concept, the safe recovery of the victim.*

[Reporter] *Has the whereabouts been established?*

[Ramos] *As you know, they are very mobile and we suspect that they will not be in one fixed position.* [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Aquino's 'American Hitman' Still in Country

HK0506044190 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] The American hitman hired to assassinate President Aquino is still in the country. Commission on Immigration and Deportation [CID] chief Andrea Domingo said Gary Ipa Romriell arrived in Manila on 14 May and has not left the country as his name has not appeared on the CID's departure records.

Earlier, intelligence units of the Armed Forces reported that Romriell was supposed to carry out the liquidation of Aquino between 15 to 20 May. The plan also included the assassination of other government officials. However, the assassination plot failed because government agents uncovered the plan.

Aquino Issues Statement on Current Issues

HK0506110190 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0900 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] President Aquino today issued a statement in response to some issues requiring clarification.

On the reported sale of agendas of closed-door cabinet meetings both at home and overseas as alleged by former Agrarian Reform Secretary Miriam Defensor Santiago, the president said that she has already ordered Cabinet Secretary Aniceto Sobrepena to investigate the allegation and submit a report to her within a week.

On the brewing controversy over the Luzon Petrochemical project which has allegedly become an obstacle in the country's industrialization program, the president said that she has already ordered all financial institutions in the country not to take part in any loan syndication for the petrochemical plant. On allegations of anomalies in the project, she said the matter is being taken care of and the results of ongoing fact-finding hearings in Congress will put an end to rumors and speculations regarding the Luzon Petrochemical project.

When asked about her reaction on the possibility that the Congress may not ratify the so-called sin taxes, the president expressed confidence that the resolution will become law before Congress adjourns on 8 June and that public hearings on the resolution will form part of the legislative procedure.

General Views Deployment of Armored Vehicles

HK0406110890 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0700 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] General Emiliano Templo admitted that the military continues to deploy armored personnel vehicles to thwart any attempts by rebel soldiers to attack the government.

[Begin Templo recording] These patrols conducted by the National Capital Region Defense Command, PC [Philippine Constabulary] Capcom [Capital Regional Command], and police are part of the operations undertaken by our unit to prevent any disturbances. And this is also to give a feeling to our people that we are in control and that we are going to protect them. This is being carried out in case of another rightist destabilization campaign. General De Villa said that if they carry out another attempt, we are going to crush them. We are going to destroy them. [end recording]

Release of 7 Officers, 52 Others Recommended

HK0406040790 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Italicized portion in English]

[Text] The release of seven Philippine Navy officers and 52 enlisted men allegedly involved in the failed coup last December has been recommended. Navy chief, Rear Admiral Mariano Dumangcas Jr made the recommendation. According to him, they could not find sufficient evidence to charge them. His recommendation is now in the office of the Armed Forces of the Philippines chief of staff.

In a related report, Brigadier General Emiliano Templo today said that Admiral Dumangcas' recommendation would have a good effect on the unity of the Armed Forces. Templo said it is proper that military officers and men who did not take part in the failed coup in December should be recalled to service.

[Begin Templo recording] *This is a very good opportunity for us to be able to unify and to reconcile.* This is our goal and the goal of all, not only for us who are in the Armed Forces of the Philippines, but also those who are in the government leadership, including our countrymen who want to see the Armed Forces unified. Thus, we will be able to serve the nation better. [end recording]

Thailand

'Intelligence' Pact To Be Signed With U.S.

BK0506011590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Jun 90 p 6

[Text] Thailand and the United States are expected to approve the setting up of a joint intelligence security centre during Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's visit to the US next week, sources said yesterday. Supreme Commander General Sunthon Khongsomphong has prepared documents concerning the centre and presented them to Gen Chatchai yesterday during a meeting at Government House to prepare for the official visit.

A similar centre existed during the Thanom Kittikhachon government at the height of the Vietnam War. The centre provided radar warning but was scrapped by the Khukrit Pramot government following public opposition.

The US apparently revived the idea of setting up a centre which has gained support from the Thai military.

Gen Sunthon, who will be accompanying Gen Chatchai on his US trip, is expected to discuss the issue with his American counterpart.

Daily on U.S. Warships Bringing Boat People

BK0206103590 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 2 Jun 90 P 3

[Editorial: "The 7th Fleet Causing Trouble"]

[Text] The United States must suffer great pain whenever migrants from Mexico and other Latin American countries cross the border from Mexico into California. Such pain for the United States is very hard to be relieved. Many Asian countries suffer the same pain as they are so fed up with the Vietnamese migrants and have openly stated for quite a long time that they do not welcome such migrants. Since the war in Vietnam has been over for more than a decade, the migrants' claim that they are refugees do not make sense at all.

Tens of thousands of Vietnamese boat people travelling from the coast of Vietnam in different directions have created a big burden for many countries which have to take care of them. It is known that the boat people are ones who can afford to pay money to hire people involved in a racket that helps arrange for Vietnamese citizens to flee the country. These people want to resettle in big countries like the United States, and in Europe and Australia. The Vietnamese Government also literally wants to kick them out seeing that these people are not patriotic.

It should be noted that probably because of a big budget allocation required for each year, the authorities of the United Nations who are responsible for refugee affairs have not quit helping Vietnamese migrants. They deliberately pretend to be ignorant of the truth and claim that assistance to the migrants is necessary. Some politicians in a big country like the United States, who are crazy about humanitarian assistance also follow suit, despite the fact that more urgent assistance to genuine refugees is really needed elsewhere at various corners of the globe. It is regrettable that these genuine refugees have been forgotten.

Thailand is usually very considerate in dealing with the United States. However, the Thai Government has felt very uneasy and can no longer stand the action of a number of American warships. No less than five American warships have brought with them a total of 286 Vietnamese boat people to Thailand over the past four months. Certainly, the Thai people will never forget the names of the warships attached to the 7th Fleet of the U.S. Navy—the USS "Reeves," "Fife," "San Jose," "Alamo," and "Roark." It is a shame for these ships that their communication signals were detected by organizers of the smuggling racket. They therefore sent the boat people into the routes of the U.S. warships. As planned, the boat people were then picked up and taken by the American ships.

The smuggling racket helping the Vietnamese people flee the country must know very well that the commanders of the U.S. warships are very fond of humanitarian assistance and sea rescue operations. Once the migrants are on board the U.S. warship, it should be implied that they have entered the U.S. territory. Those migrants should have been taken to the United States. They should have not been taken to Thailand to create a burden for the Thai people. It is regrettable that the 7th Fleet has too easily become an instrument of the organized smuggling racket.

We would very much like to know how the United States would feel if the warships of any NATO member countries brought along with them people from Cuba, Mexico, or other Latin American countries into the United States every time the warships call on U.S. ports.

Dailies Comment on Burma's General Elections

BK3105113390

[Editorial Report] Two Thai-language dailies, THAI RAT on 30 May and BAN MUANG on 31 May, comment on the 27 May general elections in Burma.

THAI RAT's editorial on page 3, entitled, "The Face of the Burmese Government," notes that the election was finally held amid fears that it would be scrapped by the military junta in Burma. The paper says: "We must praise General Saw Maung, the Burmese prime minister, for keeping his promise to hold the general elections. We also must praise him for his endurance and restraint while faced with agitation from the pro-democracy opponents, especially those living abroad. If he had succumbed to the anger and the charges that he would rig the election, and had delayed or annuled the election, the hope for a parliamentary democracy in Burma would become far more distant."

Contrary to all expectations, reports from Burma stated that the elections on Sunday [27 May] went smoothly, with the military rulers remaining strictly neutral. It will be three weeks before the official results of the election are known. Yet, we can guess by now that no party will win an absolute majority to form the government. The new civilian government in Burma will certainly be a coalition. It is possible that the National League for Democracy led by Aung San Suu Kyi, which has swept many seats in Rangoon and other big cities, will be the core of the new government. This party will certainly face many difficulties in keeping the other parties under control for the sake of the government's stability while pursuing the major task of the new government, that of drafting the country's constitution. "Let us see what will happen. General Saw Maung will again be accused of holding on to power if he refuses to hand over the administration to the new government, despite the fact that it is stipulated that the transfer of power will take place only when the new constitution, to be drafted by the parliament, has been proclaimed," the paper concludes.

BAN MUANG's page 2 "Stop the World" column by Freeman, entitled, "The Military Government in Burma Welcomes Journalists," notes the sudden change of policy allowing foreign journalists into Burma to observe the elections. The columnist thinks this might be the result of advice given to General Saw Maung by several countries. General Saw Maung can use the elections as propaganda for his government. The election was held just to show the world that his government supports democracy, and a selective group of foreign journalists observing the elections will tell the world that the election was free and fair.

In fact, the military junta believes that this was an election for the constitution drafting council, and not for the members of parliament whose duty it is to form a government to rule the country. Meanwhile, based on initial reports of the election results, the opposition has claimed that the National League for Democracy of Aung San Suu Kyi has won massive support from the Burmese people. It expected the party to win an absolute majority to form a government, and hoped that the government of General Saw Maung would hand over power to the winning party peacefully. "This is too big a dream. The opposition even threatened that a civil war might break out as a result of the people's uprising if the military rulers refused to hand over power to the elected government," the columnist remarks, saying that we must wait and see whether the dream will come true for the National League for Democracy. He says in conclusion that everything depends on the political strategy of the military rulers, and if they wish to win respect from the people at home and abroad. If General Saw Maung is sincere, this election should be the first step toward national democratization, and the general should let the winning parties form a government to rule the country.

Shiites Mark Khomeyni Death, Clash With Police

BK0506011990 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Jun 90 p 6

[Text] Pattani—Provincial authorities yesterday accused Shiite Muslim agitators of attempting to provoke authorities to take drastic action against protesters here and of attempting to create divisiveness among Thai Muslims. The protest, which was timed to coincide with the first anniversary today of the death of the Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, fizzled out yesterday after a night of disturbance when more than 5,000 Shiite Muslims laid siege to a one kilometre stretch of a road leading to the unfinished Kruze mosque.

Some of the angry protesters on Sunday beat up Pol Lt-Col [Police Lieutenant Colonel] Prasoet Ratsamiphan, Pattani's deputy police chief, when he tried to negotiate the release of a plainclothes police sergeant held captive by the protesters. They also stoned two ten-wheel trucks and a pick-up which passed the site of the protest, shattering the windshields.

Mr Wirot Ratcharak, director of the Centre for the Administration of Five Southern Provinces, said yesterday authorities were gathering evidence to take legal action against protest leaders on several charges, including flag desecration.

Pol Col [Police Colonel] Sutham Wannathong, the provincial police chief, said warrants had been issued for the agitators who attacked Pol Lt-Col Prasoet and another police officer. Pol Lt-Col Prasoet was, fortunately, saved from more injuries by one of the protest leaders, Sorayut Sakunasantisart, who knew the officer personally. Mr Sorayut reportedly intervened to stop the beatings.

Col Sutham said arrests could not be made at the time of the protest because they might provoke the protesters who numbered about 6,000. He accused the Shiite Muslims of openly rallying for secession and instigating a rift among Muslims.

Solidarity MP Samphan Thongsamak said the authorities were not tough enough with the protesters, whom he accused of speaking out against the Government and the monarchy.

Another Solidarity MP, Den Tomina, accused the protest leaders of intending to cause unrest by resorting to provocative tactics.

The opposition MP, however, praised Pattani Governor Chamnong Khumrak for having restrained security forces from using force to disperse the crowd. "Had force been used, there would have been some injuries, which was what the agitators wanted," Mr Den said.

A high-level meeting, attended by Fourth Army Region Commander Lt-Gen Yutthana Yaemphan, is to be held in Yala province today to discuss the volatile situation in Pattani.

Assistant Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Wimon Wongwanit will fly to Pattani tomorrow to gain firsthand information on the incident.

Army spokesman Maj-Gen [Major General] Anuson Kritsanaserani said yesterday army troops were ready to assist civilian officials in coping with the Shiites if requested by the Government.

Editorial on Need for Tougher Antidrug Laws

BK0406041790 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Jun 90 p 4

[Editorial: "Time To Put Teeth in AntiDrug Laws]

[Text] The recent decision by Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan to put "the brightest" Cabinet members in charge of the antinarcotics war is a welcome move. Kon Thappharangsi is virtually a perfect choice for the job. The energetic Mr Kon moves comfortably through both Thai and international diplomatic corridors and is respected in both areas.

Just as encouraging is the prime minister's decision to give the green light to Defence Minister Chawalit Yongchaiyut to pursue heroin kingpin Khun Sa. While technically the chase should be a police matter, the warlord's activities have long threatened national security and the international perception of this country. With his ability to unruffle feathers, Gen [General] Chawalit should have little trouble obtaining police cooperation in the battle against Khun Sa, while helping the armed forces to protect Thailand's border and the national image.

And Gen Chatchai's announcement that he intends to speedily introduce laws to battle the biggest of the big-time drug traffickers also comes as good news. Lack of laws against conspiracy have served in some cases to shield major drug dealers from punishment and allowed them to walk free among us. That the prime minister has also grasped the importance of laws allowing the seizure of all assets of suspected drug dealers is another important step forward in what must be an all-out battle against narcotics sellers. The assets-seizure legislation in particular has been under consideration for a long time. It nw appears the bill will be deliberated during the current parliamentary session.

The prime minister's biggest task in the anti-drugs war, however, lies in the immediate future. This is to coordinate the entire anti-narcotics drive, in order to throw fear into all narcotics traffickers. Thus far, for example, the actual duties of Mr Kon remain unclear. The government may face bureaucratic opposition from some quarters to the idea of making the minister a "drugs czar." It should work to clear such opposition. A cabinet member with the power to coordinate anti-narcotics efforts is badly needed and there does not seem to be another choice better than Mr Kon.

At the moment, it appears there is little coordination to the anti-narcotics effort in this country. In some cases, there have been reports that different police units specifically assigned to anti-drug tasks refuse to share information or to cooperate in any meaningful manner. The different parts of the war effort seem to go their own different ways. The health, rehabilitation, crime, education and enforcement agencies rarely integrate their programmes. This leads not only to massive waste of funds and personnel, but actually works to the advantage of the drug peddlers.

For many years, Thailand and its courts have been effective against actual drug smugglers caught with the evidence in their hands. This clearly has not been enough—judging from the continuous flow of heroin from the Golden Triangle through this country and the burgeoning domestic drug-addiction problem. The kind of man or woman who would finance the selling of heroin to the youth of our country is not afraid of laws that send to jail only those caught red-handed. Heroin traffickers who send thousands of fellow humans to addiction every year cannot be expected to fear a prison sentence against a few hired hands caught with heroin in their possession.

It is time to move the war onto a new front and pursue the "Mr Bigs" of the drug-trafficking world. The government is on the right track in the war against these big-timers. A "drug czar" with powers to coordinate, a determined military chief with defined powers to act in cases which clearly affect national security, and laws with teeth against powerful syndicate members are welcome moves. When the anti-drug effort becomes as well synchronised as the drug peddlers' syndicates, this nation will be a safer and better place for us all.

Vietnam

Imperialists' 'Schemes' Against Socialism Viewed

BK0506054190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 15 May 90

["Topical Talk" feature compiled and presented by station editor Dao Loc Binh: "Some Information on Imperialism's Global Strategy of Counterattacking the Revolution"]

[Text] Comrades and friends: Many public organs, mass organizations, localities, and units have been organizing study sessions to seek ways to implement the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee's Eighth Plenum resolution. To help comrades and friends who have not been able to attend these sessions, we would like to present, beginning with this program, a report on some information about the schemes and maneuvers undertaken by imperialist and reactionary forces to oppose and sabotage the revolutionary movements in various countries. This report serves entirely as a supplementary reference tool.

According to a notice from the center, the Sixth CPV Central Committee's Eighth Plenum, which was held last March, assessed that the imperialist and reactionary forces are intensively capitalizing on the difficulties now confronting socialist countries to step up their interference and sabotage in order to further their goal of peaceful evolution. The aim of this evolution is the elimination of socialist countries.

We should pay special attention to the terms "peaceful evolution" and "elimination." Indeed, we can say that this very insidious and wicked scheme is part of U.S.-led imperialism's global counteroffensive against the revolution. It has been written into books, verbally expressed, and implemented for many years now by various U.S. Presidents and other top Western leaders.

After having to leave the White House, former U.S. President Nixon in 1980 wrote a book entitled "The Real War." According to him, World War III has already broken out. It took place in the immediate wake of World War II on a comprehensive scale between the United States and the Soviet Union in the form of bloodless and bloody wars fought by forces supported by one side or the other. In this war, the Soviet sphere of influence—which, as we correctly understand it, consists of the concept of the revolutionary offensive and the spirit of internationalism of the Soviet Armed Forces and people—has covered or tends to extend to dozens of socialist countries. The struggle now taking place in Third World countries is very fierce.

Nixon holds that the Soviet Union successfully attained military equilibrium with the United States in the early 1970's and gained an edge over the latter in the mid-1980's. Meanwhile, the United States had been driven back both geographically and militarily. The United States retreated and lost one war, that is the war of aggression against Vietnam. In the 1970's, the U.S.-West European alliance was in decay.

As the strategic nuclear policy based on the possibility of mutual destruction would lead to some disaster, there emerged in certain countries the trend of self-restraint and the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Various strategic programs, such as the replacement of the B-52 aircraft with the B-1 aircraft, the introduction of the MX missile, and others, were either scrapped, cut back, or carried out slowly by the U.S. Administration. Warning that there was a 50/50 possibility that the United States might lose this war, Nixon maintained that the United States should take action even though it was a little late, but it was better late than never. One strategically significant U.S. move has been to draw China to its side or at least not to allow the latter to restore friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

In 1988 Nixon released another book entitled "1999, Victory Without War." He wrote: We, meaning the

United States and the Western world, are in a war in the name of peace. This is a never-ending conflict, and it will continue for many generations. Perfect peace in a world without conflicts is an illusion, but realistic peace can be achieved by solving conflicts and differences in such a way that does not lead to war. To realize this aim, Nixon advised various U.S. administrations that the United States must:

1. Maintain a policy of deterrence against the Soviet Union; neither compromise nor give up a foreign policy based on strength; continue with the Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI] or Star Wars program in order to increase its deterrent potential against the Soviet Union; and contain the Soviet Union in the remaining years of the 20th century in order to gain the upper hand.

2. Compete with the Soviet Union in various strategic areas, among Third World countries, and among Soviet allies, and even within the Soviet Union itself; and make use of force in six areas—namely liberal ideology, bourgeois ideology, diplomacy, economic and military aid, military force, and covert espionage activities by the CIA—to oppose and undermine the revolutionary movement in various countries. If a so-called uprising against communism is unlikely to succeed, the United States should not encourage freedom fighters to embark on a path of suicide.

What Nixon calls competition is, in fact, none other than the strategy of peaceful evolution.

Concerning East European socialist countries in particular, Nixon wrote: The peaceful evolution strategy for Eastern Europe must be based on pragmatism. It is not the goal of the United States to allow East European states to join one another in openly opposing the Soviet Union but to Finlandize Eastern Europe in the long run—that is, to drive a wedge between East European countries and the Soviet Union, causing these countries to renounce their socialist path and revert to capitalism.

As for the United States, competition as peaceful evolution inside the Soviet Union is aimed at encouraging a power struggle, discrimination, and factionalism against the central leadership and government. One effective measure to achieve this is to exchange cultural and television and radio programs and, more seriously, to beam U.S. radio broadcasts to the Soviet Union to incite the feelings of democratic extremism and bigoted nationalism and cause the disintegration of the unity of Soviet socialist republics in the Soviet Union.

3. Know when to start negotiations with the Soviet Union; remember that deterrence, competition, and negotiation are three equally important parts in the overall U.S. strategy; hold negotiations only after necessary deterrence has been taken; and hold negotiations only after necessary actions have been taken to protect U.S. interests. Negotiations do not mean an end to the U.S.-Soviet showdown. Negotiations may lead to limited cooperation, but limited cooperation does not mean competition will no longer exist.

It is impossible to tell all of the details of the U.S. great bourgeoise counteroffensive strategy to gain superiority over the world revolutionary movement. They have drawn up a strategy for the period ahead. This strategy calls for more efforts to ally themselves with West Europe, Japan, and China to contain the Soviet Union and establish a new world order.

Researchers and the world press have assessed that since 1980, almost all the U.S. presidents have widely applied Nixon's ideas. Current U.S. President Bush is now upholding and developing this strategy into what he calls the strategy beyond containment. At the 12 May 1989 graduation ceremony held at Texas A&M University, Mr. Bush for the first time unveiled this modern concept. He explicitly spoke of the three objectives of the beyond containment strategy, which consist of repulsing and eventually eliminating socialism, eradicating the national liberation movement, and strongly re-asserting the U.S. role of world rule. Bush declared: The goal of the United States at present is much greater than simply containing the Soviet Union. We must seek ways to bring the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe into accord with the international society and to eliminate the Soviet Union and the socialist system. Once this principal goal is achieved, the remaining hard-headed Third World countries will be merely isolated oases which the United States can finish off any time it wants.

Basically, the objectives Bush sets are not much different from the U.S. strategy in force over the past decades. This is because the soul of these objectives continues to be peaceful evolution, and the United States' dream for global hegemony still refuses to go away. The only difference, if any, in this strategy is that the United States has accelerated even more intensively its counteroffensive against the revolutionary movement in various countries with an unprecedently conceited attitude. The United States has switched to the tactic of striking directly at the nerve center of the enemy to bring down its flagship.

While briefly reviewing some information on the imperialist strategy of counteroffensive against the world revolution, we cannot help recalling Uncle Ho's statement that even if the imperialists are beaten to death, they will never give up their bad habits. The imperialists and colonialists are those who invade to feed further invasions. The people of various countries in the world must continually heighten their vigilance and smash all these insidious schemes and tricks.

In fact, a renowned Latin American revolutionary speaking on this subject said, roughly translated: We should never make unprincipled concessions to the ferocious and brutish imperialists. If you give them the nail of your little finger, they will ask for the first knuckle. If you give them a knuckle, they will ask for your entire finger. If you give them a finger, they will ask for your entire hand. If you give them a hand, they will ask for your entire arm. If you give them your arm, they will get your head.

Now allow us to stop here. Until we meet again next week with the theme: Enemy Schemes and Tricks Against Vietnam.

NHAN DAN Criticizes Anti-Socialist Book

BK0306090090 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 31 May 90

[NHAN DAN 31 May Article by Van Thach and Hong Vinh: "Carrying Fire Back to the Homeland—Playing With Fire Indeed"]

[Text] In the so-called campaign of bringing fire back to the homeland, quite a number of books, magazines and documents have recently been introduced through different means into our country. They are confidential letters, communiques, and circulars demanding immediate political reform while in actual fact demanding an end to the Communist Party of Vietnam's [CPV] leadership role and Vietnam's rejection of the socialist path. They are contracts demanding insurance for injured Vietnamese demonstrators.

Magazines with such impressive titles as QUE ME [Motherland], CANH TAN [Modernization], NGUYET SAN PHUC QUOC [National Sovereignty Restoration Monthly], KHANG CHIEN [Resistance], VAN NGHE TIEN PHONG [Pioneer Literature and Arts], LANG VAN [Writers' Village], VIETNAM MOI [New Vietnam] and many others, most of which are the printed matter of reactionary organizations among the Vietnamese in exile, are filled with articles reeking of anti-socialist tones and accusing the CPV of being brazen and malicious. The book entitled "Vietnam Do Sau Chien Tranh" ["Postwar Red Vietnam"] by Viet Duong, which was published by the Hung Dao publishing house in the United States, is typical of this style. The book is said to deal with the economic, political, and social aspects and with the people of Vietnam since 1975. However, in the 92 pages the author actually compiles only anecdotes and data, most of them fabricated, with the aim of misleading readers to conclusively condemn socialism and deny totally the CPV leadership. Viet Duong describes postwar Vietnam as a society of robbers, thieves, self-indulgence, poverty, people deprived of all good qualities, and only stubborn and deceptive people in all fields of life.

In recent years, assessing the true socioeconomic situation in Vietnam has become a current topic in quite a number of documents, books, and press articles by both Vietnamese and foreign authors. An obvious point is that even those foreigners who are sincerely interested in Vietnam must admit that the Vietnamese people's multifarious achievements over the past few decades under the CPV leadership are great, especially those made since renovation was carried out as proposed by the Sixth CPV Congress. In the very country where the author is living in exile, there was no small number of American researchers who used to think that Vietnam would quickly collapse in the wake of 1975, but who now express their surprise at and admiration for the fully persuasive facts of the renovation drive. These facts are that Vietnam used to be critically short of rice, but now has rice for export; goods used to be scarce, but now appear in the market in abundance and variety; and high inflation has been lowered.

We are not dazzled at all by these initial achievements. We completely appreciate the fact that to create steady progress and get the socioeconomic situation out of the current critical conditions, we still have to toil very hard both intellectually and manually in a not too short period of time to come.

With a sense of open criticism and self-criticism, our party has asserted our achievements as well as admitted mistakes and weaknesses. It has pointed out lines to overcome them in order to advance further. This includes the need to cut tumors that can cause cancer on the party body, just as Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh said at the recent ceremony to commemorate our party's 60th anniversary. However, Viet Duong intentionally overlooked this fact that has attracted and the support of the masses to carry out renovation initiated and led by the CPV. The intentions of Viet Duong's heart have been exposed. This chorus to slander the communist party and socialism, in which Viet Duong's voice has risen to a high pitch in recent time, was not conducted accidentally.

It should be noted that when these books, documents, and magazines reeking of instigative attempts were dumped into our country, the leaders of reactionary organizations of Vietnamese in exile were at the same time going everywhere to lecture and campaign for the plan to move the anti-communist center into the country and to establish the International Committee for Coordinating Nationalities, the Committee to Coordinate the Receiving of Political Prisoners and the Liaison Office to Coordinate Associations of Free Overseas Vietnamese, and others. These organizations operated openly and vigorously, calling for the overthow of our regime on the last anniversary of 30 April. These people have been delighted. They have deluded thinking that the fundamental contradictions, especially between the party and the people, had ripened. As a result, they thought, a new opportunity and the image of a new society had appeared. However, they are wrong!

Viet Duong did not try to cover up anything at all. He went as far as to disguise the plan under such labels as human rights, freedom, democracy, and humanity. Viet Duong directly revealed his thoughts when advancing a remark typical of an overseas Vietnamese: In the capitalist society, one has no idea about any enemy. Unfortunately for the author, this remark was made when the U.S. imperialists had cast aside their hypocritical mask and were invading Panama and giving lavish financial aid to reactionary forces in Nicaragua in order to erect an administration loyal to them.

In some socialist countries, they first used demagogic slogans about a humanitarian democratic regime. Once they seized power, however, they sought all means to outlaw the communist party and to implement many wicked, suppressive measures against living communists and even against those communist combatants who had previously sacrificed themselves for national liberation. They have dismantled statues of genuine revolutionary combatants and erected statues of fascists in their place. They have launched a campaign to slander and terrorize revolutionaries. They have robbed workers of the social welfare benefits that the socialist regime had brought them. Black and white have become clearer every day through screening the recent painful events in East Europe countries. More people have gradually realized the truth and have erased from their minds their disillusionment about and hope in capitalism and imperialism which Viet Duong and his cohorts have spared no words to praise.

The permanent battle line is what Viet Duong mentions in the last part of his book. According to him, this imaginary permanent battle line divides the communist party on one side and the masses on the other. He says contradictions with the party come from many directions, become more acute every day, and cannot be regulated. According to the author, the party is facing the immense ocean of the people's opposition. Finally, the party will be defeated and the people will triumph. Let us ask him this question: Who are the people here? Are they large numbers of laboring and loyal people or only a few people who are clandestinely organizing forces to overthrow the socialist regime; the murderers and robbers who are disturbing order and security; or the dissatisfied people who are instigating others and distorting the party line of renovation, forcing our state to deal with them in accordance with current law in order to maintain strict state discipline? The people cannot be synonymous with criminals. The policy of our state is clear and consistent. It is to democratize the social life and broaden democracy among the masses, while resolutely stopping those who attempt to oppose the people and socialism. This is to maintain social order and discipline and to protect the legitimate rights of people in society.

In face of the seething, complicated developments in East Europe, some Western researchers have asked: Why have there been no demonstrations in Vietnam demanding political reform and the elimination of the regime? These are events usually instigated and accelerated by the international reactionary forces.

The book "Vietnam Do Sau Chien Tranh" ["Postwar Red Vietnam"] and other newspapers, books, and documents sent to our country by the reactionary forces are aimed at inciting public opinion and building up forces to realize the reactionary wicked schemes. However, authors of these works and leaders of the mentioned reactionary organizations did not realize that the majority of our people have correctly and profoundly understood our party—founder and leader of the current renovation undertaking. They did not realize the people have frankly criticized the leadership of the party as well as its cadres and members while recognizing the party leadership as a decisive factor ensuring freedom, plenty, and happiness for the Vietnamese people. The firm unity between the party and people stem from the party's ideals, which are also the people's vital aspirations of independence, freedom, and socialism.

In face of the recent acute ordeals abroad and at home, our cadres and people have acknowledged the steadfastness of our experienced party. They have expressed support for our party's immediate tasks, including efforts to carry out comprehensive, serious, and uniform renovation with appropriate objectives and steps, especially the renovation of our economy and the political system, which must be done carefully, step by step.

It is necessary to point out further that the book "Postwar Red Vietnam" was published at a time when newspapers and magazines of Vietnamese communities in foreign countries had been carrying many articles denouncing such a line of shopworn criticism against socialism. Some authors bluntly castigated those critics for harping time and again on the topics concerning the bourgeoisie and reeducation with a distinct anticommunist intent, and considered the latter's opinions as useless and ineffectual.

On the other hand, there have been many newspaper articles and a number of books that faithfully reflect the feelings and aspirations of the majority of Vietnamese currently residing in Western countries by describing the loneliness of the old who are spending the last days of their lives away from home, the constant suffering and anguish of those living in exile who are regarded as aliens in a strange land, and the wish of overseas Vietnamese to do something for the motherland and to be buried there upon their death.

It is also worth noting that having been disillusioned by the harsh realities in a foreign land, a number of writers, who in the late 1970's and the early 1980's sang praises for and pinned their hope on U.S. capitalism, have now had to admit:

"Vast are the land and sky of the U.S.
"Of their immensity I have an intimation.
"But I have come here only to witness
"The scarcity of human compassion."

And the most profound feeling that constantly gnaws at their hearts is expressed in the following lines:

"To the United States I came to stay,
"But a big lesson I've since been taught.
"That is, whether it be night or day,
"The motherland is always in my thought."

A number of articles maintain an objective and appropriate attitude in dealing with our country's current process of renovation. Although articles of this kind are not numerous, they represent our overseas compatriots' inevitable cultural trend, which responds to the aspirations of people of conscience who feel responsible toward the fatherland.

In our cultural exchanges with Vietnamese communities abroad, we accept with due respect correct and pure thoughts. At the same time, we do not hesitate to reject such poisonous mushrooms as Viet Duong's book and other printed materials which are published with ill will. Nevertheless, some people have publicly reiterated the extremist and ill-intentioned thoughts expressed in books, newspapers, and documents of this kind. Upon attending symposia or discussions, they have stubbornly declared that it is necessary to do away with the dictatorship of the proletariat, with socialism, and with the communist party. They have also vehemently criticized and denounced the party and all except themselves. It is regrettable that clearly seen behind their inflamatory denunciations and criticisms are their confusion and lack of orientation. What they are spreading to descredit the regime in an act of abusing democracy only makes the befuddled even more confused; it provides a good opportunity for those who deliberately oppose socialism and the party.

Nevertheless, through a series of printed materials and the actions mentioned above, the majority of our cadres and people have recognized even more clearly the true faces of a certain number of persons nurturing dark designs against our party and regime. These persons should bear in mind that in bringing fire to the motherland, they are actually playing with fire. In such a situation, we totally support the policies and measures adopted by the responsible state agencies to effectively suppress the dangerous and harmful documents mentioned above and keep them from being introduced and circulated domestically. Being indifferent to the spreading of these poisonous mushrooms constitutes a manifestation of irresponsibility toward our country's surging process of renovation.

Soviet Friendship Delegation Departs 28 May

BK2805152490 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 28 May 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 28—The delegation of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society led by G. Titov, chairman of the society, left here today after a fortnight visit to Vietnam from May 15-28.

While here, the Soviet delegation attended the celebrations of Ho Chi Minh's birth centenary and the [word indistinct] founding anniversary of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association. It paid a floral tribute at President Ho Chi Minh's mausoleum, visited his home and office and the Ho Chi Minh Museum and laid a wreath at the Lenin Monument in Hanoi.

The Soviet guests toured Ho Chi Minh's native village and attended a seminar held in the central Vietnam Province of Nghe Tinh by the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association on the occasion of the Vietnamese leader's birth centenary.

The Soviet delegation also visited the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant, Ho Chi Minh City and Dong Nai Province.

SRV Ambassador Calls on Chinese Officials

BK2805162090 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 28 May 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 28—Vietnamse Ambassador to China Dang Nghiem Hoanh has paid seperate courtesy visits to Zhang Jianmin, vice mayor of Beijing, and Li Langqing, first deputy minister of foreign economic relations and trade of China.

At the reception, Ambassador Dang Nghiem Hoanh conveyed regards from Hanoi's leaders to their Beijing's counterparts and expressed his wishes for the early restoration and improvement of the relations between the two countries. He said he wishes the Beijing people many new achievements in making Beijing an economic, political and cultural centre of China.

Vice Mayor Zhang Jianmin asked the Vietnamese ambassador to forward his regards to Hanoi's leaders and wished the Hanoi population new achievements in the socio-economic renovation and socialist construction. He briefed his guest on the achievements recorded by Beijing's people in the reform over the past years and expressed his wishes for the early restoration of the friendship between the two countries and the two capital cities.

While receiving Ambassador Dang Nghiem Hoanh, First Deputy Minister Li Langqing said that, with joint efforts from both sides, the normalization of the relations between China and Vietnam would be early restored and the economic and trade relations between the two countries would develop on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

The receptions took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

Nguyen Van Linh, PRC Envoy Hold Talks 5 Jun

BK0506120890 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] On the morning of 5 June 1990, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, received and had cordial talks with Chinese Ambassador to Vietnam Zhang Dewei over matters concerning bilateral relations.

On this occasion, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh asked the Chinese ambassador to convey his friendly regards to Chinese leaders. Ambassador Zhang Dewei sincerely thanked Comrade Secretary General Nguyen Van Linh for having granted him an audience. He also conveyed the best regards from Chinese leaders to Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh and other Vietnamese leaders.

At the meeting, the two sides expressed their desire to restore at an early date the traditional friendly and normal relations between the two countries in the long-term interests of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples and for the sake of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. The meeting took place in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Nguyen Van Linh Greets Communist Party Leaders

Greets Portuguese Official

BK3105154090 Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 31—Party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh today extended his congratulations to Alvaro Cunhal on his reelection as General Secretary of the Communist Party of Portugal.

Greets Swedish Official

BK3105154290 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 31—Party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh has congratulated Lars Werner on his reelection as Chairman of the Swedish Left Communist Party.

VNA Reports Vo Chi Cong's Visit to Algeria

BK0206155290 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 2—Vo Chi Cong, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committtee and president of the State Council, visited Algeria from May 26-June 1 at the invitation of Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid.

During his stay there, President Vo Chi Cong held talks with President Chadli Bendjedid, had working sessions with Mouloud Hamrouche, prime minister, and Abdelamid Mechri, secretary general of the National Liberation Front Party of Algeria. He and his party paid a floral tribute at the monument dedicated to Algerian fallen revolutionaries and visited several economic and cultural establishments in Algiers and other localities.

At these talks and working sessions, the Vietnamese and Algerian delegations informed each other of the current situation in their respective countries, discussed measures to further broaden the two countries' time-honoured friendship and multi-faceted cooperation, and exchanged views on issues of mutual concern. President Vo Chi Cong praised the Algerian people's heroic struggle for national liberation in the past and their great achievements in national construction at present. He highly valued Algeria's active contributions to the national liberation movement, especially the struggles of the peoples of Palestine and Sahrawi and to the common struggle of the Nonaligned Movement and the world people as a whole for peace, national independence and social progress. He reaffirmed Vietnam's solidarity and strong support for the Algerian people's glorious revolutionary cause.

President Chadli Bendjedid and other Algerian leaders expressed their respect for and high appreciation of the great contributions of the Vietnamese people and President Ho Chi Minh to the world's national liberation movement in general and to Algeria in particular. They warmly welcomed the initial achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people in the present renovation process and expressed their belief that the Vietnamese people, (?with) their spirit of independence and sovereignty, determination and creativeness, will continue to bring their revolutionary cause forward, deserving the trust of their friendly countries in the world.

The two sides unanimously held that in the fast changing and complicated international situation at present, the strengthening and coordination of actions among the developing and nonaligned countries, including Vietnam and Algeria, for peace, national independence and devolopment are extremely necessary.

The two sides expressed their joy at the fruitful development of the solidarity and friendship between the two countries. They were of the view that President Vo Chi Cong's visit this time is an important event in the relations between the two countries and is in the interest of the two peoples and of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in the world.

During this visit Vietnamese Finance Minister Hoang Quy, who was also a member of the delegation, held talks with Minister of Economics Ghazi Hidouci. They signed a memorandum of understanding on strengthening economic, financial and commercial cooperation between the two countries.

President Vo Chi Cong and his party left Algiers on June 1, concluding their official visit to Algeria.

Vo Chi Cong Arrives in Tripoli for Visit 1 Jun

BK0206162290 Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 2—Vietnamese State Council President Vo Chi Cong arrived in Tripoli on June 1 for an official friendship visit to the Socialist People's Libya Arab Jamahiriya.

Vo Chi Cong was accompanied by Nguyen Viet Dung, secretary general of the State Council; Hoang Quy, finance minister; Le Mai, deputy foreign minister; and Dinh Van Niem, assistant to the State Council president.

The Vietnamese president was welcomed with full state honour on arrival by Major Abdel Salem Jalloud, member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council who is the second highest Libyan leader acting on behalf of the Revolutionary Leader Col. [Colonel] Mu'ammar al-Qadhdafi, who was away to attend an Arab summit. The welcoming party included Dr. Muftah al-Usta 'oar, secretary general of the General People's Congress, 'Umar al-Muntasir, secretary general of the General People's Committee (prime minister), and other high-ranking government officials. Also present were many members of the diplomatic corps in Tripoli.

Speaking on the occasion, Abdel Salem Jalloud expressed his honour to welcome President Vo Chi Cong, esteemed representative of the Vietnamese heroic people, to Libya. For his part, Vo Chi Cong expressed his happiness to pay his first ever visit to Libya, a friendly country having in common with the Vietnamese people a history of struggle against imperialism and colonialism for independence and freedom. He praised the time-honoured Vietnam-Libya solidarity, friendship and cooperation and affirmed that his visit was aimed at further tightening these relations. Vo Chi Cong expressed confidence that his coming talks with Libyan leaders would be highly successful to meet the aspiration of the two peoples.

Meets With Qadhdhafi

BK0306155890 Hanoi VNA in English 1445 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 3—Vietnamese State Council President Vo Chi Cong conferred with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, revolutionary leader of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, on June 2 at the latter's residence in Tripoli.

Present on the occasion were, on the Libyan side, 'Umar al-Mutasir, secretary of the General People's Committee (prime minister), and on the Vietnamese side, Nguyen Viet Dung, secretary general of the State Council.

President Vo Chi Cong and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi exchanged views on international and regional situations and on bilateral relations. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of openness and cordiality, demonstrating the fine friendship between Vietnam and Libya. The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the exchange of views and reaffirmed their desire to promote the solidarity and cooperation in the interests of the two peoples and of nations struggling for peace, national independence, and social progress.

Earlier, President Vo Chi Cong toured the Libyan colonel's house which had been destroyed by U.S. Air Force in April 1986. He laid a floral tribute at the Monument to Fallen Combatants and his wreath bears the inscription 'Homage to Soldiers Who Laid Down Their Lives for the National Liberation Cause of the Libyan People.'

On June 1st evening, Major Abdel Salem Jalloud, member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, gave a banquet in honor of President Vo Chi Cong and his party. Present at the banquet were Dr. Huftah al-Usta 'Umar, secretary of the General People's Congress; 'Umar al-Mutasir, secretary of the General People's Committee (prime minister), and other high-ranking Libyan officials. Also present were members of the diplomatic corps in Tripoli.

Papers in Libya on June 2nd frontpaged illustrated reports on the official welcome ceremony held at the international airport in Tripoli in honor of the Vietnamese guests.

General Doan Khue Leads Delegation to Thailand

BK2905110590 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] Thailand and Vietnam maintained that solidarity, friendship, and economic cooperation between the two countries must be strengthened. At a reception given to the visiting high-ranking Vietnamese military delegation led by General Doan Khue, vice minister of defense by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, the two sides agreed to make contributions toward settling the Cambodian issue on the basis of respect for the right to self-determination of the Cambodian people, to build the country of peace, independence, neutrality, and nonalignment.

The Vietnamese delegation arrived in Bangkok on Monday [28 May] for an official friendship visit to Thailand. It was welcomed at the airport by Thai General Sunthon, supreme commander of the Thai Royal Army and other Thai top brass. The delegation was received by General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, vice premier and minister of defense. The two sides compared notes on problems concerning the consolidating of friendship and mutual understanding between the two armies and peoples.

Meets Chatchai Chunhawan

BK0106083390 Hanoi VNA in English 0723 GMT 1 June 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 1—A Vietnamese military delegation led by General Doan Khue, vice defence minister and chief of the General Staff of the Vietnam People's Army, visited the Thai Royal Military Institute in Nakhon province on May 29.

The same day, the delegation, which arrived in Bangkok on May 28 on an official visit to Thailand at the invitation of General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, toured the petro-chemical plant in eastern Thailand. In the evening, General K. Sunthon, supreme commander of the Thai Royal Army, hosted a banquet in honour of the Vietnamese delegation.

On May 30, the delegation made a tour of a textile factory and Bangkok Bank in the Thai capital.

In the afternoon, General Doan Khue and his party were received by Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan at his office in Bangkok. Also present at the reception were Gen. Chawalit Yongchaiyut and Vietnamese Ambassador to Thailand Nguyen Trung.

The Thai prime minister welcomed the visit as a good opportunity for the peoples and armies of the two countries to promote mutual understanding and embark on a new period of developing their friendship and cooperation in economy and other fields.

For his part, General Doan Khue expressed thanks to the Thai state, army and people for their warm welcome, and conveyed greetings from Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi to Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan. Gen. Doan Khue expressed his hope that the Vietnamese-Thai friendly relations would see more and more practical, good deeds.

The delegation left Bangkok for home on May 31.

Concludes Visit

BK3105154690 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 31—A military delegation led by General Doan Khue, vice minister of national defense and chief of the general staff of the Vietnam People's Army, was back here today after a three-day visit to Thailand as guest of General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, deputy prime minister and defence minister of Thailand.

Nguyen Co Thach's Remarks on Cambodia Viewed

BK2805120290 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 28 May 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach stopped over in Bangkok on 23 May after concluding his tour of several West European countries. He told newsmen that a new light appears in solving the Cambodian issue. Here is our radio's commentary:

Over the past week, the people were optimistic about the prospects of solving the Cambodian issue. Prince Sihanouk and Chairman Hun Sen officially agreed to go to Tokyo for peaceful talks on the Cambodian issue on 4-5 June. Prince Sihanouk said he would sign with Mr. Hun Sen an agreement on a cease-fire at the meeting. According to Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, this will be the first important agreement in the process of solving the Cambodian issue.

Meanwhile, a press spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry, XINHUA, affirmed that an agreement on the cease-fire is part of the political solution to the Cambodian issue.

Five countries—the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain, and France—held their fourth sessions in New York discussing the U.N. role in supervising a general election in Cambodia.

Also in this period, Vietnam once again reaffirmed its flexible stand to the U.N. role in the Cambodian issue. A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said: Vietnam fully approves the stand of the Phnom Penh government that the United Nations must have a role in controlling and supervising the reached agreement on solving the Cambodian, including a general election on the basis of respect for sovereignty of Cambodia. Meanwhile, the Phnom Penh government officially agreed to let Mr. Sihanouk visit Phnom Penh capital. These developments took place continuously and had positive impact on the evolution of settlement of the Cambodian issue. These developments have been creating new advances leading to a peaceful settlement of the Cambodian issue. Therefore, it was right when Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said a new light appears in the settlement of the Cambodian issue.

Worthy of note is that all countries concerning the Cambodian issue have recognized the role of the Phnom Penh government in the settlement of the issue. They consider the State of Cambodia one of the indispensable factors in dialogue to solve the Cambodian issue.

Meanwhile, many countries have no concern and did not mention the Khmer Rouge. Even China, over the past week, when it dealt to the Cambodian issue, only emphasized the roles of Mr. Sihanouk and Chairman Hun Sen. Moreover, some countries affirmed their non-support for the Khmer Rouge. A spokesman for the British Foreign Office said that Britain would not support the Khmer Rouge. Public opinion said this action of Britain is right. It showed the prevention of the surgence of the Pol Pot genecidal regime in Cambodian has become one of the tasks to be carried out in solving the Cambodian issue. These developments have made contributions to creating more new lights in the settlement of the Cambodian issue.

'Lao House' Presented to Nghe Tinh Province

BK3005092490 Vientiane KPL in English 0856 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] Vientiane, May 30 (KPL)—A Lao house, a token of friendship, was handed over to Vietnam in a ceremony on May 25 in Nghe Tinh on the occasion of the birth centenary of late President Ho Chi Minh of Vietnam.

Present at the hand-over ceremony were Lieutenant General Choummali Sai-gnason, alternate Politburo member of the Lao PR [People's Revolutionary] Party CC [Central Committee], deputy minister of national defence; General Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers; and high ranking officials from the two sides.

The "house" was built in the native village of late President Ho Chi Minh. This was a gesture to show great respect and gratitude of the Lao party, state and people toward the late president, the founder of the Indochinese Communist Party. The two-storey house costing 45 million kip (about 65,000 dollars) is 7 metres large and 12 metres long. Each storey is accommodated with exhibits of the late president's activities and of the relations between Laos and Vietnam. This building is expected to receive about 3,000 visitors a day, according to a Vietnamese official in charge of this exhibition site.

Article Reviews Labor Cooperation With GDR

BK2805154990 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 May 90

["Article" in 24 May NHAN DAN by Nguyen Thi Hang, deputy minister of labor, war invalids, and social welfare, on labor cooperation between Vietnam and the GDR in the present situation]

[Summary] In the present situation, the GDR Government is determined to practice legitimate equality of interests and obligations between the GDR and foreign workers. Meanwhile, because of the need to shift the country vigorously to a market economy and to apply economic accounting, the GDR Government is negotiating with various countries for a gradual elimination of subsidies paid by various enterprises. Enterprises in the GDR now do not have to pay for foreign workers' expenses previously paid by the state.

"Most of the Vietnamese workers in the GDR will remain behind to continue their work, although a number of them have gone home before the expiration of their tour of duty. Some of these workers have gone home because their enterprises have been compelled to curtail production and have failed to arrange work for them with other enterprises." The tour of duty of Vietnamese workers at various enterprises in the GDR is still five years. Vietnamese workers receive the same treatment as their GDR counterparts in terms of labor laws and social insurance. They also have the same benefits and obligations as GDR workers. "The original agreement stipulated that Vietnamese workers were not allowed to bring their families to the GDR. This point has now been annulled. Enterprises in the GDR that employ Vietnamese workers can cancel labor contracts with the consent of the Vietnamese workers only when they have good reasons for reduction of the number of workers." In this case, before their repatriation, the Vietnamese workers are entitled to the following benefits:

—A sum of money equivalent to 70 percent of their average salaries to be paid by the enterprises concerned for at least three months.

—Lodging at the enterprises' hostels until their departure.

—Assistance from the enterprises in packing and sending their personal belongings back to Vietnam.

—Air tickets for their flights home to be paid by the enterprises.

—A sum of money in compensation for termination of labor contracts before expiration.

The GDR side agrees not to send home those who are under medical treatment for illness, or to send home pregnant women or women with small babies.

"Vietnamese workers whose labor contracts have been terminated before expiration as stated above have the right to remain in the GDR until the expiration of the signed contracts. They also have the right to stay on at their current hostels for at least three months, beginning from the time of issuance of the document notifying the termination of legal labor relations. Later, the workers will have the right to choose a suitable place to live like any citizen of the GDR; will be issued work permits and recommended for employment or training to undertake other professions by competent labor agencies; will receive a subvention from the state and another sum of money in compensation for post differential from the enterprises concerned; and will be issued licenses to practice their new professions like any citizen of the GDR."

Friendship Association Established With GDR

BK2805105690 Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 28 May 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 28—A ceremony was held here yesterday to set up the Vietnam-GDR Friendship Association.

It was attended, among others, by Trinh Ngoc Thai, vice-president of the Vietnam Union of Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organizations.

GDR Ambassador Dietmar Grumbach and Secretary General of the GDR-Vietnam Friendship Association V. Minkler were also present.

The participants discussed and adopted the association's statute and programme of actions aimed at developing the solidarity, friendship and multi-sided cooperation between the two countries.

They elected a 17-member executive committee of the association with Dr. Prof. Dinh Quang as president.

Dutch Economists Arrive for Working Visit

BK2905162690 Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 29—A delegation of Dutch economists led by J.P.M. Wolfswinkel, deputy head of the Economic Cooperation and Export Policy Department under the General Department of External Economic Relations of the Netherland Ministry of Economy, arrived here on May 27 for visit to Vietnam.

The Dutch delegaiton includes representatives of more than 20 private companies and affiliations of Dutch companies in Hong Kong, Jakarta and Thailand.

This is the first economic delegation of the governmental and private companies of Hoiland to visit Vietnam whose task is to study on the possibility and prospect of Vietnam-Holland cooperation in banking, farm produce processing, engineering, import-export, textile, and other fields.

The Dutch economists had working sessions with the Vietnamese State Planning Commission, the State Commission for Investment and Cooperation with Foreign Countries, the Ministries of Foreign [words indistinct], the Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

J.P.M. Wolfswinkel expressed his hope that the visit would open up the prospect for cooperation between Holland and Vietnam.

The delegation also plans to visit Ho Chi Minh City and some other localities in Vietnam.

Petro-Vietnam Signs 2 Oil Exploration Contracts

BK2905162090 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 29—Two contracts on oil exploration and exploitation between Petro-Vietnam and foreign companies have been concluded here.

One contract was signed on May 2 by Truong Thien, president of Petro-Vietnam and R. Gussella, president of the Sceptre Resources of Canada, and the other was concluded on May 29 [between] Truong Thien of Petro-Vietnam and J.H. Stanford, president of Petro-Canada [Petrocan], J.S. Blair, president of the Husky Oil, Canada, and F.J. Alkazmawi, president of the National Company KUFPEC [Kuwait Foreign Petroleum Exploration Company] of Kuwait.

Under the contracts, the Sceptre Resources will make oil exploration in lot [words indistinct] on the coast of Quang Binh province, and the three-company group (Petrocan-Husky 0il-KUFPEC) will operate in lots 03 and 20 and the western part of lot 12 in the continental shelf south of Con Son island.

The term of the contracts is 25 years of which the first five years will cover a big volume of work on oil exploration and test-drillings. Their initial investment capital amounts to dozens of millions of U.S dollars.

The signing ceremonies were witnessed by Tran Lum, minister of heavy industry and other senior Vietnamese officials.

Security Drive Launched in Ho Chi Minh City

BK3005061290 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City has launched a political indoctrination drive on tasks related to the development of the People's Armed Forces, consolidation of national defense, and maintenance of political security and social order in the entire party organization, people, and Armed Forces of the city. The drive is aimed at helping cadres, combatants, and the people understand clearly the military lines and tasks of the party and state so changes can be effected in both their thoughts and actions, thus contributing to the development of the Armed Forces and consolidation of national defense.

On this occasion, all party committee and administrative echelons have paid attention to making cadres and the people understand clearly the schemes and tricks devised by the reactionary and hostile forces in an attempt to oppose and undermine our revolution.

Economic Rebound, Inflation Control See Success

BK0106153690 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 1 Jun 90

["Talk of the Week" feature]

[Text] The latest report of the Asia Development Bank [ADB] in the bulletin ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT noted that after nearly a decade of recession, the Vietnamese economy has begun to show signs of change. Its gross national product increased by eight percent in 1989, and this could continue in the next (?decade). Inflation rate dropped rapidly, from 500 percent in 1988 to less than 10 percent in 1989. The ADB report maintained that Vietnam's economy will develop in a rather high speed manner in the coming years. In four consecutive years from 1985, the inflation rate of Vietnam was so high that it was considered a super inflation or skyrocketing inflation. The Vietnamese currency devaluated one day after another. Inflation reached its height in February 1989 when not only economists but also consumers acknowledged that the economy had passed into a stalemate, a blind alley. But suddenly, inflation was checked. The Vietnamese dong has restored its value and actively contributed to the restoration and development of economic and social life.

[Words indistinct] and reality over the past year has proved its correctness and effectiveness. What is it? Our correspondents have interviewed economists and bank leaders at different levels and were told that several measures had been taken to control inflation. The general director of the Vietnam State Bank, Mr. Cao Sy Khiem, maintained that inflation was a chronic disease confronting any state at any time in whatever state of the economy, prosperity or decline. There are many alternatives in overcoming this disease. For example, the United States often boasts about its economic power, but in 10 consecutive years from 1967 to 1976, it was almost upset by dollar inflation on a global scale. The U.S. Government had to auction gold to help check inflation. But when 60 percent of the state's gold reserve was sold out and inflation was not checked, the U.S. Government had to surrender in 1976 and resorted to another measure.

Of course, the situation in Vietnam is different. Vietnam is a small and poor country which has survived a prolonged war with limited economic resources. It is a socialist economy with state monopoly of credits and currency. This economy has been affected by the government's open-door policy which (?enables) the operation of different economic sectors. There was a time when many Vietnamese considered gold the standard for prestige and money. When inflation occurred, those who owned much cash would keep gold instead of money.

Coping with this situation, the Vietnamese Government since late 1989 has imported dozens of tonnes of gold. The price of gold was stable, leading to the stability of prices of other commodities. In addition, with the permission of the Council of Ministers, the State Bank doubled interest rates. Thanks to this, we have attracted a great sum of idle money of the people and production enterprises, creating a balance between cash and goods in society. Of course, as inflation has been checked, the State Bank has reduced the interest rates. However, there are many people opening bank accounts. Bank balances of people throughout the country are now about 4 billion dong, the highest sum so far. The reason is that the current interest rate, although low—only 2.4 percent [apparent monthly rate]—is still higher than the inflation rate; and the people believe in the State Bank.

The measure taken by Vietnam is not new, but in the interests of the majority of the people. That was why we won the people's support which led to our success.

TV Station Commissioned in Hoang Lien Son

BK3105044390 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] The Hoang Lien Son provincial construction service has handed over a new project—a television station—to the provicial radio and television station for official inauguration. The television station will broadcast daily from 1830 to 1900 [1130-1200 GMT] on channel 5 with a radius of 25 km.

The Hoang Lien Son provincial television station, the tallest project yet at 53 meters, was built by the housing and public utility project construction corporation of the Hoang Lien Son provincial construction service. To ensure high precision and safety, architects, engineers, and the brother and sister construction workers used KM-602 cranes for pile driving throughout the construction process.

Botanical Physiology Association Established

BK2905094590 Hanoi VNA in English 0735 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 29—A large number of physiologists, botanists, cytologists, entomologists and other Vietnamese scientists recently held a congress here to establish the Vietnam Botanical Physiology Association.

The congress elected Prof. Dr. Nguyen Huu Thuoc president of the association, and 14 other scientists to its executive committee.

Particularly concerned with planning a rational and effective use of the country's land, water and subsoil resources, favourable climate factors and agricultural potentials, the association will function as a consultative body to help the scientific research institutions and other offices involved in applying scientific and technical advances to production, sign economic and technical cotracts and cooperation programmes with other branches and foreign countries, and disseminate scientific knowledge in the country.

FAO Team Conducts Land Survey in Song Be

BK2805153490 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 28 May 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 28—The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has sent a team of specialists to the southern province of Song Be to carry out a land survey in four districts of Tan Uyen, Ben Cat, Binh Long and Dong Phu, so as to invest in growing from 50,000 to 70,000 hectares of rubber.

FAO estimates its initial investment in this project at U.S dollar 1,742 per hectare. In the recent years Song Be Province strongly encouraged its inhabitants to grow rubber trees in their family gardens. This year alone, the province plans to put from 15,000 to 17,000 more hectares under rubber.

May Issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN Reviewed

BK2805135390 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 27 May 90

[Text] TAP CHI CONG SAN begins its May 90 issue with an editorial entitled "The Blood-and-Flesh Relations Between the Party and the People—The Factor Deciding All Victories of the Revolution," in connection with the sixth party Central Committee's eight plenum resolution on renovating the party's mass mobilization work and enhancing relations between the party and the people. After stressing the significance of the close relationship between the party and the people, the journal says that "in the process of leading the revolution, the party has committed some mistakes; this is inevitable. What is important is that the party uphold its sense of responsibility, be self-confident, trust the people, rely on the people, boldly admit its shortcomings before the people, and resolutely address its own mistakes."

To maintain the close relationship between the party and the people, "the party must know how to project its course of action in a way that meets revolutionary requirements in each period in order to achieve social progress. It is necessary to democraticize social life; renovate party leadership over state organs of power, over the Vietnamese Fatherland Front, and over various mass organizations and other popular organizations in society; rectify the party; unfailingly increase the leadership skills and militancy of party organizations at various levels, especially at the grass roots; and reorganize the contingents of party members."

Next are articles designed to commemorate President Ho Chi Minh's 19 May birth centenary:

—an excerpt from a book by Comrade Pham Van Dong entitled, "Ho Chi Minh—A Man, a Nation, an Era, and a Cause."

—an article by Vice Foreign Minister Vu Khoan entitled, "Ho Chi Minh, a Talented Diplomat," saying that

"Ho Chi Minh has entered into history not only as a founder of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the new-type Vietnamese state and an outstanding internationalist fighter, but also as a talented diplomat." The article hails Ho Chi Minh's cleverness and flexibility in diplomacy.

—an article by Prof. Lieutenant General Le Xuan Luu: "Develop the Character of Uncle Ho's Soldiers," on the need to pay more attention to the life of soldiers as part of the efforts to promote the development of their reputation as Uncle Ho's soldiers.

Found in the "Socialism—Retrospect and Renewal" section are the following three articles:

—an article by Truong Son, a senior economic expert: "Renovate Economic Management," calling for a swift abrogation of the old management mechanism and replacing it with a new one, saying that "the current economic management system continues to be a mechanism of bureaucratic centralism and state subsidies; that the mechanism of socialist business management has yet to be set up; and that the old, outmoded, cumbersome management system remains prevalent." The article discusses the need to "renovate the state management economically by separating state affairs from enterprise work and keeping the administration from engaging in trade businesses. The essence of the renovation is that the state should not interfere in trade businesses but should instead concentrate on satisfactorily performing macroeconomic management functions in order to create favorable conditions for trade businesses."

—an article by Tran Ngoc Yen, a doctoral candidate in economics: "Rural Democratization—The Foremost Task of Social Progress," complaining about the "overwhelming state of non-democracy in various areas" where party and administrative organizations "have become bureaucratic" with a number of cadres becoming the oppressors of the masses. Culture and education are suffering a serious decline. To achieve rural democratization, the author advocates, among other things, developing the multisectoral economic sector, promoting various forms of joint ventures between agriculture and industry at the village and regional levels with state financial and technological assistance, and permitting the people to participate in government control through various elections.

—an article by Prof. Tran Huu Tien, a doctoral candidate in philosophy: "Concerning the System of Leadership by the Party, Mastery by the People, and Management by the State in the Socialist Revolution," analyzing the logic of the close relations between this system and the system of leadership. The author calls for reexamining this system to see if it is practically perfect and suitable for renovation.

In the "Exchange" section, the journal begins with an article by Le Van Tu dealing with traditional concepts in bank interest rates, giving opinions on how to tackle weaknesses in interest rate-related bank transactions. This is followed by an article by Tran Trong and Dang Dan dealing with the close relationship between culture and economy.

The "Opinions and Experience" section carries an article by Cao Duy Ha, instructor at the Nguyen Ai Quoc Institute, discussing the relationship between commodities and money in our country. Next is an article by Nguyen The Uan, doctoral candidate in economics, expressing his views on how to develop Vietnam's foreign trade from now until the year 2000.

Seen in the "The World, Problems, and Events" section is an article by Trinh Quoc Tuan, a doctoral candidate in philosophy, dealing with a series of events concerning recent ethnic problems cropping up in a number of socialist countries. The author stresses the need to "clearly realize the importance of the ethnic issue and affirm achievements already gained, while pointing out errors and necessary measures to be taken to overcome weaknesses in a number of socialist countries."

Australia

Acting Foreign Minister on French Nuclear Test

BK0406144990 Hong Kong AFP in English 1433 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Canberra, June 4 (AFP)—Acting Australian Foreign Minister Michael Duffy said Monday [4 June] he was deeply disappointed that the French were continuing nuclear tests in the Pacific.

French Polynesia authorities announced Sunday that an underground nuclear explosion had taken place on Saturday. The blast, said to have a yield of less than 15 kilotonnes, was the first of 1990. Eight nuclear tests were conducted in 1989.

Mr. Duffy said in a statement that the new test had been conducted despite widespread opposition by states in the region. He said Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans had directly raised Australian opposition to testing during talks in Paris last week with French leaders.

Fiji

PRC President Yang Shangkun Makes Stopover

Calls for Improved Relations

BK0106074790 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] The Chinese president, Mr. Yang Shangkun, who is on a brief visit to Fiji, has called for further high-level contacts to improve relations between Suva and Beijing. At a reception in Suva, Mr. Yang spoke warmly of the ties between the two countries and praised Fiji's economic progress since it gained independence from Britain in 1970.

Mr. Yang, who is the first Chinese head of state to visit Fiji, is on his way home from a five-nation visit to Latin America. Fiji has diplomatic links with both China and Taiwan. Mr. Yang was welcomed on arrival by President Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, who less than a fortnight ago was in Taiwan for celebrations marking the inauguration of its president, Mr. Li Teng-hui.

Supports Nuclear-Free Pacific

BK0106104690 Hong Kong AFP in English 1032 GMT 1 Jun 90

[By Davendra Sharma]

[Text] Suva, June 1 (AFP)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun on Friday [1 June] pledged support for the campaign by South Pacific states to bar nuclear weapons and protect their marine resources from over-fishing. Mr. Yang, the first Chinese head of state to visit a Pacific island nation, also expressed optimism for boosting Beijing's relations with Fiji through more high-level contacts. He made his remarks during a day-long stopover in this island republic on his way home from a five-nation state tour of South America along with a 50-member delegation.

The 83-year-old Mr. Yang told an official luncheon in the western resort city of Nadi that China, as a Pacific-Asian country, would work for peace, stability and development of the region. "We will as always support the South Pacific countries in their efforts to maintain national independence and regional stability," he said.

"We also support the reasonable demands for the establishment of a South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone (SPNFZ) and the positive proposal for the preservation and rational exploitation of fish resources," he said through an interpreter. The SPNFZ initiative was launched in 1986 by the 15-nation South Pacific Forum, and seeks to ban the storage, use, testing or dumping of nuclear weapons or waste in the region. China and the Soviet Union have ratified the treaty while the United States, Britain and France, which tests nuclear weapons at Mururoa Atoll, have refused to sign. Mr. Yang did not specify what he meant by preserving fish resources but members of the Chinese delegation with him told reporters he was "probably referring to driftnet fishing" carried out by Taiwanese, South Korean and Japanese vessels in the region.

While being accorded Fijian ceremonies of welcome by the country's Armed Forces, Mr. Yang said he hoped that his country's relations with Fiji would improve, Radio Fiji reported. Mr. Yang said that recent visits to China by interim Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara and Army Commander Major General Sitiveni Rabuka were examples of friendship between Beijing and Suva. Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng has also accepted an invitation from Ratu Mara to visit this South Pacific island republic, which has scouted for Asian friends since the two military coups here in 1987. Fiji maintains flourishing relations with the nationalist Chinese-ruled Taiwan. "We're ready to make continued efforts together with the government and people of Fiji to strengthen and expand these relations between the two countries," the 83-year old Mr. Yang said, according to the state-controlled Radio Fiji.

Mr. Yang will leave for China late Friday.

Fiji's Chinese community, which makes up one per cent of the country's 727,000 population, presented a bouquet to Mr. Yang.

Departs 1 June

BK0106124690 Hong Kong AFP in English 1235 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Suva, June 1 (AFP)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun left here Friday [1 June] after a one-day visit during which he supported the campaign by South Pacific states to ban nuclear weapons and protect their marine resources from over-fishing.

South Pacific Forum (SPF) officials here described Mr. Yang's visit as very timely, only two months before China's debut at the 21st SPF meeting in Vanuatu from July 28. The visit would help rebuild China's image among the Pacific island countries, which was tarnished after the massacres in Beijing last June, the officials said.

Mr. Yang had an historic stop-over here on his way home from a five-nation state tour of South America.

Mr. Yang, the first Chinese head of state to visit a Pacific island nation, also expressed optimism for boosting Beijing's relations with Fiji and other members of the SPF through more high-level contacts.

Mr. Yang's stay, a further example of Fiji's two China policy, comes less than two weeks after Fiji President Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau attended the May 20 inauguration of his Taiwan counterpart Li Teng-hui.

Mr. Yang was seen off by hundreds of well wishers including his Fiji counterpart Ratu Sir Penaia and acting Prime Minister Josevata Kamikamica.

Expelled Indian Diplomats Begin Departure

BK3105070890 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] The first group of Indian diplomats ordered to leave Fiji following the shutdown of their embassy are due to fly out today. A spokesman for the closed mission says six families will take a flight to Sydney where they would change planes for India. He said the rest of the ex-embassy staff, including the charge d'affaires, Mr. (Vidya Soany), would leave Fiji on Monday [4 June].

On 16 May, Fiji's post-coup interim government gave the embassy 24 hours to close and its staff 14 days to quit the country. The move was in retaliation of a plan by New Delhi to launch an international campaign against Fiji, which wants to adopt a constitution giving indigenous Fijians political dominance over the ethnic Indians.

Yesterday, interim Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara told an international aid meeting in the Swiss city of [words indistinct] that the constitution could be promulgated within months and elections held next year, restoring parliamentary rule in the wake of two military coups in 1987.

Rabuka Reveals Plan for Fijian Army

BK2705084290 Hong Kong AFP in English 0820 GMT 27 May 90

[Text] Suva, May 27 (AFP)—Fiji will gradually cut back its Army from its current force of 5,000 as it takes "a more role-related approach in the future," its commander Major General Sitiveni Rabuka said in a radio interview here Sunday [27 May]. He said the Fijian Army, reputedly the largest among Pacific island nations, was already running on a 26 million Fiji dollar (17.4 million U.S.) budget, and his officers were working on streamlining the size and structure of the force. Fiji maintains a 1,100-man peacekeeping force in the Middle East.

Maj. Gen. Rabuka, who executed the South Pacific's first two military coups here when he overthrew an ethnic Indian-dominated government in 1987, wants the Army to take "an active role in the national development in the future," he said. Projects such as forming an auxiliary unit, construction of an Army maintenance base and replacement of old ships are among his top priorities for the Army, composed predominantly of indigenous Fijians.

Maj. Gen. Rabuka, 41, told Radio Fiji on Sunday that he hoped to "continue dialogue with France" on funding a new maintenance base that would operate on a commercial basis. However the military strongman, who returned two weeks ago from a 25-day stint in South Korea, China and Malaysia, said he had alternative sources of foreign funds lined up for the maintenance base if France declines his request for 14 million dollars (9.38 million U.S.). "I believe those countries concerned would prefer we continue the dialogue with France and if nothing comes out of it, then perhaps we can make overtures to them," he said in the radio interview.

French Polynesia

Nuclear Test Announced First Time in 15 Years

BK0306040690 Hong Kong AFP in English 0327 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] Papeete, June 3 (AFP)—France announced over the weekend that it carried out a nuclear test on Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific, the first time in 15 years it has made public such a test.

The underground explosion at 7:30 A.M. local time Saturday (1730 GMT Friday) [1 June] had a force of less than 15 kilotons, according to a statement issued in Tahiti by the high commissioner in French Polynesia, Jean Montpezat.

It was the first time since 1975 that France has announced a nuclear test at a site in the South Pacific and followed French President Francois Mitterrand's statement here on May 17 that Paris would make tests public in the future.

(In Wellington, New Zealand Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer said his government was "extremely disappointed" that France had decided to begin a new round of nuclear tests in the South Pacific.

("The New Zealand Government deplores this further series of French nuclear tests," he said in a statement.

("They are carried out in clear defiance of the countries of the region," Mr. Palmer said. "France must recognise that its nuclear testing program will never be accepted in the South Pacific.")

Up to last month, nuclear tests were announced by New Zealand, which has an observation station in Rarotonga in the Cook Islands, but France refused to confirm or deny the reports.

France in recent years has responded to criticism and fears over its South Pacific nuclear testing by opening the Mururoa Atoll site to a growing number of French and foreign scientific teams. All reports published by the teams, including those from New Zealand and Australia, have shown no abnormal levels of radioactivity in and around Mururoa and Fangataufa.

France also organized in Tahiti in October 1989 a round-table discussion for the civil and military officials responsible for the tests, representatives of social and professional groups, political parties and religious leaders.

New Zealand

Team Makes Recommendations on Pacific Ties

BK3105064390 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] New Zealand is to send a cabinet minister to Fiji as a first direct contact with the interim government in Suva since Wellington broke ties after the two coups in 1987. The visit by the associate foreign affairs minister, Ms. Fran Wilde, will take place before the end of July.

The visit was announced by the prime minister, Mr. Geoffrey Palmer, and is in line with the recommendation contained in the just released report by a team which reviewed government policy on the Pacific region.

Apart from recommending a resumption of high-level contacts with Fiji, the report also called for a fund financed by France under the Rainbow Warrior settlement to be used to set up a diplomatic post in the French Polynesian capital, Papeete. A review team visited 16 nations throughout the South Pacific to gather material for the report which contained 62 recommendations. Mr. Palmer said the main recommendations would be considered by cabinet by the end of next month.

On Fiji, the review team found that if the Pacific was going to be the focus of New Zealand's foreign policy, then it was essential to have a working relationship with whatever government exercised power in Suva.

The report also called for the implementation of a 1987 study which said New Zealand's defense focus should be in the South Pacific and include a close relationship with Australia.